The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL (PUBLISHED EVERY MAIL DAY.) Contains the Week's News of Hongkong and the Far East. Price (including Postage) to any part of the world $12 per annum.

No. 17,074. 英曆千九百壹十八年二月五號 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1918. 中華民國七年歲次丁巳 PRICE $3.00 Per Month

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the China Mail.]

THE GERMAN STRIKES.

STRIKERS OVERAWED BY THREATS

LONDON, Feb. 4.

It is very difficult to obtain an accurate view of the German strike situation, but it appears, for the moment, that the threats of calling in the strikers had the desired effect and work is gradually being resumed.

The Commander of Berlin threatens offenders with a year's imprisonment for any further participation in the direction of a strike.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.

A telegram from Berlin announces that the military authorities are summoning to the colours all soldiers on leave and men who had been recalled from the Army for essential trades, who participated in the strikes.

The *Vorwaerts* states that the trial of Herr Dittmann has begun before an extraordinary court martial.

STRIKES AT TRIESTE.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.

A telegram from Trieste announces that the shipyard and factory workers, struck yesterday, but resumed work to-day, after interviewing the Governor.

THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

General satisfaction is expressed at the result of the Versailles Conference.

M. Clemenceau, who presided throughout the Conference, in an interview said: "For four days we worked and argued and the last day was decisive, when even the most delicate points were settled."

PARIS, Feb. 4.

The Versailles Conference rose yesterday afternoon.

The *Petit Parisien* says that Lord Milner will remain in Paris and will confer with M. Clemenceau to-day, concerning food supplies.

The *Echo de Paris* states that a clear understanding has been attained as to what it is necessary to do to meet the forthcoming German attack.

THE ORGANISATION AT VERSAILLES.

The Council has at Versailles a permanent Staff which maintains the continuity of liaison and work and is thus able to maintain direct personal contact between the heads of the Governments. This is really the basis of the idea behind the conception of a Supreme War Council. Each Power has at Versailles a body of permanent military representatives, each with a Staff of subordinate officers. These military representatives arrange and collate information supplied by the various General Staffs and other military departments and suggest the broad lines on which this information may be utilized by the War Council.

EXPLOSION AT A FRENCH MUNITION WORKS.

PARIS, Feb. 4.

Ten people were killed and 80 injured in an explosion, followed by a fire, at a munitions works at Moulins.

Serious damage was done but an adjacent powder magazine was saved.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The Silver Market is quiet.

THE MAN-POWER PROPOSALS.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE ENGINEERS' SOCIETY.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Mr. Henderson's communication, to which the official reply was cabled yesterday, urged the Government to abandon its refusal to meet the Amalgamated Society of Engineers separately from the National Labour Conference in order to discuss the new man-power proposals. The Engineers declined to consider the proposals unless this preferential treatment, which was previously accorded, was repeated; hence the deadlock.

[The official reply controverted Mr. Henderson's claim that the Government admitted the engineers' claim for separate treatment and stated: It is necessary to realise that this is not a difference between the Government and one or more unions, but between the unions themselves. It is well known that other unions resented the Government's meeting the Amalgamated Engineers separately previously. The Government now agrees to meet the Amalgamated Society separately if the other unions agree. No question of procedure must obscure the man-power issue. In order to maintain the armies in the field fit men must be withdrawn from munitions. Dilutees alone are insufficient to provide the necessary number.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKES IN GERMANY.

"EVERYWHERE WANING."

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.

A Berlin semi-official telegram dated Feb. 2 states: "The strikes everywhere are waning and the number of strikers has considerably diminished, especially at the smaller munition-works where full staffs are working in many cases. Well informed people assume that the strike will be entirely ended by Monday."

Whilst the military proclamations apparently had some effect in Berlin the papers report further disturbances in Berlin on Feb. 1. Trams were stormed, their windows broken, the lines and overhead wires damaged and tram employees assaulted, while the principal workshops of the Tram Company had to be closed. Strong forces of police used their sabres against the strikers and dispersed strikers attempting to hold meetings at Treptow and arrested many ringleaders.

It is reported that 150 were arrested in Berlin last week and special court martials began sittings.

POLITICAL RESISTANCE TO BE SMASHED.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.

The Hamburg *Fremdenblatt* says: The strike has broken out at all the industrial works in Luebeck.

Other German papers report that the strikes have ended at Cologne, Cassel, Breslau, Leipzig and Ludwigshaven but have extended to Dresden.

Troops prevented a demonstration before the Royal Palace at Munich and arrested a number of Bavarian strike leaders.

A proclamation by the General Commanding at Munster declares that extensive propaganda based on the ideas of the Russian revolution has resulted in some sections of the population acting treasonably against the Fatherland and declares that political resistance will be smashed.

THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

POSITIONS OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

An official message from East Africa states:—

The Cape coloured corps have occupied Nwembe unopposed and pursued the enemy to Misirika.

We seized Pamuni Hill, forty-five miles inland of Port Amelia, capturing thirty tons of food. Later we occupied Ankwabe.

(Continued on Page 3.)

INTIMATIONS

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, on TUESDAY, the 5th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 1st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th January to 5th February, 1918, both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, Jan. 25, 1918. 79

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the CITY HALL on WEDNESDAY, February 6th, at 12 Noon.

Mr. T. F. Hormn will take the Chair.

K. McKENNY,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, Feb. 2, 1918. 98

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that that ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Reports of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th February to the 14th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, Jan. 26, 1918. 82

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on SATURDAY, 9th February, 1918, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 4th to SATURDAY, 9th February, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A. SHELTON HOOPER
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
General Agents for the
KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 30, 1918. 87

NOTICE.

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, Feb. 1, 1918. 93

ALFRED HYNDMAN
43 Wyndham Street
Has for sale
CARBON PAPER at $1.00 per dozen sheets
RIBBONS at $1.50 each.

UNDERTAKES to clean and repair Typewriters at $12.00 per machine per annum.

For particulars apply to the above address.

Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1917. 2275

SILIMIPOPON (SEBATIK) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the OOWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebattik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Agents Oowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

INTIMATIONS

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

"St. George's Day" 23rd April, 1918

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS

IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.

$500,000

(HONGKONG CURRENCY)

or more or less according to subscriptions.

PROSPECTUS

Tickets $5.00 each.

PRIZES to be paid in Bonds of the Hongkong Government 6% War Loan of 1916 (which may be redeemed at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at par) and, in order to ensure that the scheme is productive of "new" money for war purposes, an equivalent amount of the prizes will be reinvested by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in new British War Loan Stock.

Of the net amount subscribed, 75 **per cent. will be distributed in prizes,** and the remaining 25 **per cent. will be given to War Charities.**

The amount to be distributed in prizes will be divided as follows:—

First Prize, ...	50 per cent.
Second "	15 " "
Third "	10 " "
Numerous small prizes ranging in amount from H.K. $1,000 to H.K. $50	25 " "

Winning Tickets must be presented at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, during business hours.

Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon on the 23rd October, 1918, the ticket will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of St. George's Society of Hongkong through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Fund Committee.

The Drawing will be in public, and the date and hour at which it will take place will be notified in due course by advertisement.

The sale of tickets will close in Hongkong on Saturday, the 13th April, 1918.

Any disputes arising will be decided by the Committee of St. George's Society of Hongkong whose decision shall be final.

The names of the members of the Committee are:—

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK (*President*).
N. J. STABB, Esq., (*Vice-President*).
His Honour Mr. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ.
G. S. ARCHBUTT, Esq.
H. W. BIRD, Esq.
C. MONTAGUE EDE, Esq.
W. J. ELDRIDGE, Esq.
H. R. B. HANCOCK, Esq.
L. N. LEEVE, Esq.
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.
J. H. RAMSEY, Esq., (*Hon. Treasurer*).
JOHN BENTLEY, Esq., (*Hon. Secretary*).

Tickets and Books of Tickets can be had on application at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after a date to be announced shortly.

H. C. SANDFORD, (*Hon. Treasurer*),
CHAS. BESWICK, (*Hon. Secretary*),
St. George's "War Bond" Drawing.

Hongkong, Feb. 2, 1918. 99

G. R.

IMPORTS & EXPORTS OFFICE.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

THIS OFFICE will be OPEN as follows:—

SATURDAY, 9th Feb.:—
Liquor & Tobacco Permits—whole day.
Import & Export Permits—till 1 p.m.
SUNDAY, 10th Feb.:—
Liquor Permits —till 1 p.m.
Import & Export Permits—till 1 p.m.
TUESDAY, 12th Feb.:—
For all purposes —till 1 p.m.

The Office will be WHOLLY CLOSED on MONDAY, the 11th February.

D. W. TRATMAN,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.

Hongkong, Feb. 2, 1918 96

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF AND CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS AND BARRELS FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

66

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ALL MODERN TRAINS Pass Entrance. Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting. European Baths and Sanitary Fittings. Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

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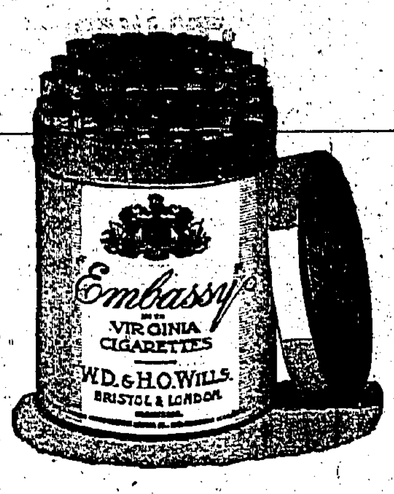
Packed in Tins of 25 and 50 and in Boxes of 10 Cigars.



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THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

ALLIES FINANCE AND INDUSTRY.

AMERICAN CO-ORDINATION SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

Equally as important in winning the war as co-ordinated military effort, in the belief of the American Government, is unification of the Allied financial and industrial resources. This is now being carried out through the establishment of an Economic Section of the Inter-Allied War Council, with its headquarters in London, and with Mr. Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as American representative and as a channel of communication between the Allied Governments and the American Treasury and the Council of National Defence controlling manufacturing.

Since the United States entered the war it has advanced to its Allies such sums from time to time as their requirements made necessary, England, France, Italy, and, until recently, Russia, making their own arrangements, and each Government acting independently of the others. In the same way contracts were placed for munitions and other supplies in this country. At the time when the announcement of the House Mission was first made in the "Morning Post," it was said that it was the judgment of American officials that the financial and industrial requirements of all the Allies, including those of the United States, ought properly to be considered as a whole, and not piecemeal. Mr. Crosby, as Financial Secretary of the Treasury, through whose hands passed all the various loan negotiations and the requisitions of the spending departments of his own Government, quickly saw the necessity of this co-ordination; and it does no harm to say now that it was largely owing to the representations made by him to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the President that the *economic section of the Inter-Allied War Council* has been established.

LOANS TO THE ALLIES.

One of its most important functions I am informed, will be to determine the amount and distribution of the future advances to be made by the United States to the Allies. The loans made to England, France, and Italy last month will cover all their obligations in this country until 1st January, but after the turn of the year the American Treasury will again be drawn upon, and advances will then be made only after the three Governments have made their requirements known, and after they have been studied collectively, when they will be forwarded through Mr. Crosby, for the information and action of the Secretary of the Treasury. The same system will be followed in regard to the industrial requirements of the Allied Governments, so that the resources of the United States can be used for the greatest advantage of the four nations carrying on war against Germany. In brief, it is virtually a co-ordination of the financial and industrial resources of the European Allies and of the United States, the co-ordination including munitions, food, and shipping, while the Council of National Defence will determine priority in the placing of orders, thus eliminating competition and using the productive force of the United States in the most scientific manner.

PRO-GERMAN "NEUTRAL" STATES.

The Washington Government is dealing firmly with the so-called neutral countries under German influence, and has courageously made its position known. Recently the Merchants' Association of New York made application to the War Trade Bureau for a licence to export newsprint paper to Venezuela, and in refusing the licence the Bureau gave these reasons:—"The unfriendly attitude of the Government of Venezuela towards this nation and our Allies, as shown by the recent suppression of all newspapers printed in that country except those pro-German papers which are now engaged in a campaign to discredit and damage our commercial interests, prompts us to refuse licences to export paper to Venezuela. We appreciate fully the desire of your very useful Association to promote and foster the export trade of our country, and while the policy of this Board is to be fair to all exporters yet we cannot permit newsprint paper to go to an unfriendly nation to be used for the purpose of vilification and to damage our commercial interests in Venezuela or other South American countries." German propaganda in Venezuela will be curtailed in consequence of this inability to secure paper, as also in Argentina, where the German Government has founded and is now supporting newspapers to disseminate German poison.

INTERNED ENEMY MERCHANT SHIPS.

The "New York Times" regrets that the interned German merchant ships in South American ports have not been placed in Allied trade. There are some 200 of these vessels—45 in Brazilian harbours, 80 in Chile, 15 in Argentina, and the remainder in other jurisdictions. Vessels in Brazilian waters have been put in trade, 30 of them having been lent to France, but the others remain tied up and serve no useful purpose. The "New York Times" thinks that every effort in accord with international law and justice should be made to put this much-needed tonnage in Allied service.

THE TAMPICO OIL FIELDS.

The Tampico oil district has been under the protection of General Manual Palaez, who exercises sovereign rights in his own territory, and disregards the authority of Carranza, the nominal President. The British and American oil companies have paid tribute to Palaez, who has loyally observed the compact, and has protected the wells from destruction by either the forces of Carranza or Villa. Carranza's sorely depleted treasury is needing new sources of revenue, and he has sent an army to wrest from Palaez the control of the oil fields. The American Government has therefore decided to take measures to insure their safety. Carranza controls Tampico, the shipping port for oil, and has levied high export duty, which producers have paid rather than clash with him.—"Morning Post."

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real, rich, red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life-giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed.

Ready for use instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORDINARY MILK is not always pure; HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.
ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless cooked; HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking.
ORDINARY MILK often disagrees; HORLICK'S never does.
ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly; HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.
ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when wanted; HORLICK'S is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.
In 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 & 11/- (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENG.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	95' top, 70' bottom	30'	7' 6"	3 ft.
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	470'	70'	18' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	290'	50' 6"	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	50'	12' 6"	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	220'	50'			
TAI KOK TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	447' 6"	80' 6"	30'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hope Dock	350'	60'	22'	7' 6"	
Lamont Dock	180'	64'	17' 10"	7' 6"	

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. TELEPHONE No. 2. TIFFIN ROOM No. 3. QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. FLOWER OFFICE.

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. MIDDER, R.E. W.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock (Kingston).

S.S. "HONGKONG."

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to notify the proposed sale by private Tender of the Hull of the above-named Steamer as she now lies stranded on the East Point of NAUCHAU ISLAND, about twenty-five miles from Kwan Chau Wan.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF TENDER.

1) The vessel is offered for sale as she now lies, with her Engines, Boilers, Anchors and Chains and such other equipment as may be on board, (but, no Cargo is to be considered in the Tender).
2) The vessel is now guarded by the French authorities.
(3) All Tenders should reach the Office of the Undersigned on or before Noon, SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1918.
(4) A Deposit must accompany each Tender, the amount of which may be learned at this Office, said Deposit will be returned in case of non-acceptance of Tender.
(5) The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. Further particulars regarding the conditions of sale, and a list of fittings and fixtures to be sold with the ship, can be obtained on application from the Undersigned.

For and on account of the Concerned.
HUGHES & HOUGH.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 25

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

MOTOR YACHT

Built 1916, had very little usage,
Hull ... ...Teakwood
Length, water-line 29' 9"; over all 35'
Beam ... ... 7'
Draft ... ... 3'
Motor "Scripps", Heavy duty 14 H. P.
Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, a Suit of Sails, and all Accessories.

Price and full particulars may had rom the Undersigned.

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 27

TO LET

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis, Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate.
Apply—
H. E. GOLDSMITH, P. W. D.

Hongkong, Jan. 14, 1918. 40

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Building.
HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. 46 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Four roomed houses in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

BY AN ENGLISHMAN, post as Secretary; Accountant, Bookkeeper or any Position of Trust. Good references, apply making appointment, to
Box No. 2172.
C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Ld.

Hongkong, Feb. 4, 1918. 101

DANCE CIRCLE.

SPEND a Pleasant Evening.
MONDAY and THURSDAY, 9 P.M.
31, Queen's Road Central, Ground Floor.
Next door Hongkong Cinema. [103

THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

GRAND CONCERT

THURSDAY, 7th Feb., at 9.15 p.m.

A. MIROVITCH (PIANO.)

M. PIASTRO (VIOLIN.)

BOOKING AT
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PRICES:
$3.00, $2.00 & $1.00. [71

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
A CURE FOR YOU
THERAPION

LONDON LETTER.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

MONEY.

To judge by the evidences of the past week there is no lack of money in our power, in spite of the drain of war expenditure. One of the Banks has been selling war bonds to crowds in Trafalgar Square all the week, and has already netted well over two millions while the big stores are doing record business in selling bonds, prizes from £500 downwards being offered for certain numbers that will be drawn on the lottery system. This appeal to the instincts of the sporting investor has been so great a success that the Government are almost certain to issue premium bonds in the near future.

Besides this, there is a perfect orgy of shows, fairs and other engagements in progress for the extraction of money for charitable purposes and apparently every one of them is a winner. The shops also are crammed with expensive Christmas presents. Altogether the enemy can get very little encouragement for his protested belief that he can starve us and exhaust us.

ANOTHER RAID.

With the moon far on the wane, we had almost come to believe that we were not to be visited by nocturnal raiders this side of the New Year, but on Wednesday night, or rather Thursday morning, the familiar bark of guns was heard and thousands tumbled out of their warm beds and descended to cold cellars until the raid was over. Once more it was the defensive barrage that made most of the noise. The enemy evidently tried to burn a number of the principal buildings of the metropolis, but though he made some fires, they were soon put out, and they were not connected in any way with the buildings aimed at. Moreover, rural farmers and clergymen had the satisfaction of taking two crews of wrecked raiders prisoners. So once more the "game was not worth the candle" to the enemy.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

We are having more labour troubles, and, last week, strikes in the Midlands have held up the output of the essential aeroplanes. It is chiefly a question of the high cost of food, for the men say it is no good telling them they are earning big wages when the food profiteers are taking it all. The charge is not unfounded, and though the Food Controller, Lord Rhondda, contends that food is cheaper than it was five months ago, that is a paper advantage mostly, for the foods that are officially fixed at low prices are usually unobtainable at the shops.

Moreover, there is profound criticism of the politicians. The plain man alleges that the politicians are working everything to suit themselves and to catch votes. So we have a multiplication of committees, an over-lapping of departments, the extension of officialdom and jobbery and arrangements, at the behest of red-tape obstructionists, that are costing the nation so dearly that it would not be surprising if we had a big row one of these days.

THE KING IN THE COUNTRY.

The plain announcement in the papers that the King and Queen will spend a considerable time in the country at Sandringham is a challenge to the enemy, for Sandringham is well within the air raid zone and they have made several attempts to hit the place. It is to be hoped that the King will get plenty of out door exercise and shooting while he is there, for he has been overdoing himself with State duties for a long time now.

In spite of the stories to the contrary, and against the advice of his physicians, he has continued his pledge to abstain from alcoholic drinks during the war, and his table continues to be supplied on the simplest lines. The King and Queen have, indeed, set the nation an admirable example all through. As for the Prince of Wales, he is winning the hearts of the Italians as he won those of the French.

CHINESE PAPER AT THE FRONT.

A remarkable event took place at the office of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, a few days since," writes a correspondent. A Chinaman was confirmed in the chapel, previous to leaving the following morning for France, where he will act as the correspondent of a Chinese paper published for the use of the Chinese labour contingent.

POLYGAMY FOR GERMANY.

Germany's pamphlet that has been circulated in hundreds of thousands among the Hun troops, advocating secondary marriages to make up for war losses, has made quite a stir.

In spite of von Kuehlmann's gibe at the credulity of Lord Robert Cecil in the matter of this pamphlet, evidence accumulates to establish the truth of the reports that it has been spread broadcast with official approval.

The leading German-Swiss Catholic organ has recently published a vigorous denunciation of the propaganda, and further protests have emanated from several religious bodies. These persons by reason of their proximity and relations with Germany are in a position at any rate to verify facts before attacking the movement, and it is unlikely that they should have omitted to do this.

As for the particular pamphlet mentioned in the House of Commons, certain extracts quoted in a Swiss newspaper state that the object of the movement is "to fill up the empty places caused by the war, and at the same time to safeguard morals. We ought to break with the active bourgeoise morality, and to adopt the morals of 'good society.' By this system we should be able to fulfil a task calculated to ensure to the empire numerous descendants. The scruples of conscience must be destroyed."

The writer then goes on to remark that "the acceptance of this social régime depends on the women and the ecclesiastics."

"It is stated that the writer of this proposal for polygamy in Germany is a septuagenarian bachelor who declares he is "appalled at the immorality among the youth of Germany."

Reports from Austria on the morals of the youth of Vienna are also deplorable.

HOW BRUSSELS FARES.

BUTTER 13s. 6d., TEA £2, AND COFFEE £2 8s. 4d. A POUND.

From a letter recently received from a lady in Belgium the following extracts are taken:—

"I don't know what will happen after the war. I thought once that we should be mad with joy. I think now that we have waited so long that there will be a kind of prostration. But there will be an immense relief. How good it will be to be free!

"At any hour of the day one may have arriving at one's house a couple of Germans, who come to open all our doors and turn out all our effects to look for copper. Three-parts of the doors in Brussels have been robbed of their door-plates and letter-boxes, wood being substituted. In Antwerp the inhabitants have been obliged to surrender all the wool of their mattresses, and we in Brussels have had to declare ours, so we may expect our turn to give it up to arrive.

"All above the age of fifteen are furnished with identity-cards, and are obliged to produce them whenever required. We are rationed by a system of cards. Recently increases in the prices of things have taken place. Butter is 27 francs per kilo (13s. 6d. a lb.), eggs are 8 francs a dozen, tea is 50 francs a lb. (£2), coffee is 60 francs (£2 8s. 4d.), cocoa from 50 to 60 francs, chocolate from 40 to 50, sugar 10 francs (8s. 4d.), oatmeal 8 francs (6s. 8d.) a lb. Dress stuffs have no longer any price. One dyes the bed hangings to make clothes of, but the Germans have now forbidden this, and leave us to suppose that they intend to seize these things after the mattresses. There remains nothing in our country, absolutely nothing but the streams of an implacable hatred."

THE AUSTRALIAN FORCES.

In reply to the statement being freely made by the anti-conscriptionists as to the immense number of Australians available in England, Senator Pearce telegraphed the general secretary of the Reinforcements Referendum Council, as follows:—"Statement that over 110,000 Australians in reserve in England is absolutely false. Latest returns show total of 72,000, of whom 20,000 are in hospital, 20,000 in convalescent homes, and only 20,000 in reinforcements camps. Of the latter 20,000, only one-third have completed training, the balance having only arrived in England within one to five months."

GOVERNMENT AND SCIENCE.

"THE KINGDOM OF THE BLIND."

Verily is ours "the Kingdom of the Blind!" And the real home, the seat of production, of our blindness has been the school. The trivial character of most school lessons must be patent to all, on reflection.

The President of the Board of Education is pressing upon the country a Bill to enforce longer attendance at school. This will be of slight value if we do not change our ways of keeping school—if we do not change our schoolmasters. The system through which we have been led to close our eyes and live in happy ignorance of movement and progress in the world outside—through which we have been brought to the present pass or impasse—must not be perpetuated. All who have educable children must demand that it be reformed. But who shall heal the physicians? The schools were never in more conservative, less imaginative, hands, than they are now, as the younger element is gone out from them, in very many cases never to return.

NO AUDIENCE FOR EDUCATION.

Whilst relatively small things are being pressed upon us, the vital issues are neglected. We are worrying, rightly enough, about dyestuffs but the public are not seriously troubled about education—the subject does not even command an audience in the House of Commons. We can, however, assign a more or less definite, direct and indirect, value to the dyes; they rank as a definite commercial asset. We do not attempt to assign a money value to education; we do not rate it as a commercial asset; we have treated it rather as a necessary evil, through which, like the measles, our children must pass—and we have not been far wrong, taking its quality into account.

Much is being said of the importance of Science in Industry, very properly. But in connection with education, to promote the development of the scientific habit of the mind in as large a proportion of the public as possible, science is infinitely more important than in any other connection. We have yet to establish an atmosphere of science in the schools; hitherto it has held no rank there, chiefly because teachers of their subjects have set their faces against it.

CINDERELLA AND OXFORD.

In point of fact, Science has been and is neglected in and by our State, because Science has been and is neglected in our schools. But our Board of Education would not and will not have it otherwise. Since Sir John Gorst went out of office, Science has at best had Cinderella's treatment—and the princely lover has yet to discover himself and take Cinderella to Court.

Science has been and is neglected in our schools and by the Board of Education mainly because Oxford knew it not, knows it not, and declines to recognise, in any effective manner, its beauties and claims—to give it proportionate treatment: it is only at the pet dog stage of development in the University. As Oxford governs our Press; as Oxford governs our politics, and will do so until Labour and intelligence become assertive; our State has been without scientific foresight.

THE CURSE OF EXAMINATIONS.

Through the operation of the modern Oxford system, an overwhelming predominance has been assigned to literary studies; consequently a particular, highly specialised type of mind has been selected out and developed for the public service; the readers and talkers have been chosen and the doers left to themselves. Our Civil Service is now manned by men of an acquisitive, not a constructive, type of mind through the long continued operation of literary examinations. The curse of examinations has fallen upon the country as a consequence; the development of intelligence and practical ability has therefore been altogether discouraged.

Unless the Board of Education be reformed and become the home and centre of progress, it will only serve to retard our development. The new President will leave no mark upon his department, unless he uses the broom freely, realising that charity begins at home.

But the greater covers the less. Our chief national asset, if not the chief asset of the English-speaking peoples, is Oxford. All who know her glory in her charms. We need to preserve all the virtues of Oxford, but she must be shorn of her vices—her conceit, her lack of outlook, her narrowness; in their place new virtues must be added which will make her, once more, fair arbitress of our fortunes. Then, perhaps, will our kingdom see!—(Prof. Armstrong.)

To-day's Advertisement

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1917.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th February to SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1918. 106

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

12 noon.—Hongkong Benevolent Society meeting at City Hall.

12 noon.—Prize-giving at Queen's College.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7:—
9.15 p.m.—Concert at Theatre Royal by A. Mirovitch and M. Piastro.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9:—
11 a.m.—Kowloon Land & Building Co. annual meeting.
11.30 a.m.—Humphreys Estate & Finance Co. Annual Meeting.

MONDAY, Feb. 11:—
Chinese New Year.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21:—
Noon.—Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s meeting.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23:—
12 noon—Hongkong & Shanghai Bank meeting at City Hall.

MONDAY, Feb. 25:—
Hongkong Jockey Club Races.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26:—
Second day of Races.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27:—
Third day of Races.

THE 'CHINA MAIL.'

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is $36 per annum; per quarter and per mensem 'pro rata'.

The 'China Mail' is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is Charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the 'CHINA MAIL' should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is $12 per annum; postage $1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11 30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent us not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address 'MAIL' Hongkong. Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

DEATHS.

BLAKE.—On January 29, at Shanghai, H. N. BLAKE, of the Chartered Bank, aged 33 years.

GRAHAM.—On Janury 28, 1918, at No. 67 Great Western Road, Shanghai, WILLIAM DRUMMOND GRAHAM.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1918.

THE WAR.

HINDENBURG has recently professed to regard the Supreme War Council of the Allies with contemptuous indifference, saying "with a smile": "Such institutions are always a sign of incapacity and helplessness. When at one's wits' end, a war council is established." We seem to have heard of Supreme War Councils being held by the Central Powers, and we suppose that it is from personal experience that HINDENBURG regards the holding of such Councils as evidence of "incapacity and helplessness." If HINDENBURG'S purpose was to represent that a combined council of war is something unknown to the Quadruplice, Germany's partners in the war will hardly feel flattered by the inference that they have no voice in the direction of the war, and are but pliant tools in the hands of the German War Lords. Field Marshal VON HINDENBURG is well aware, however, that he is misrepresenting the value and the significance of the Supreme War Council of the Allies. It is this Council which has already defeated the German designs on the Italian Front, and the Council has been formed for the express purpose of securing, by co-ordinated effort, the destruction of all Germany's plans in every theatre of the War. It is a union of forces which means strength and in view of what the Allies were able to accomplish when there was little or no effective co-ordination, there are the strongest grounds for anticipating that the new organization will prove of the greatest advantage. It is highly satisfactory to learn that the Supreme War Council at its first meeting at Versailles secured complete agreement on all questions both as regards policy and the measures to be taken for the execution of that policy. Both Field Marshal VON HINDENBURG and General VON LUDENDORFF are now persuaded that war will not be decided by the armies in the field, which is a very different view to that which prevailed in Germany at the outbreak of the war. "Modern War," HINDENBURG recently told the Berlin correspondent of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, "is a war of the people and not of armies, and war now terminates with the defeat of the enemy people. There are no decisive battles, as in former wars; they are of merely indirect influence on the whole system which thereby decays and collapses." General Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON and General SMUTS have said much the same thing on several occasions, and they never lose an opportunity of insisting that national character will be the decisive factor in the war. The material odds are on the side of the Allies; their cause is just, and their war aims commend themselves as worth the continued struggle. The determination of the Allied people finds constant inspiration in the obvious fact that the peace of the world cannot be assured except upon the basis formulated by the Allies. HINDENBURG told his interviewer: "If for some time yet we maintain our strength and exercise patience, we shall carry it to a good end." It is becoming obvious that Germany's patience as well as her strength is failing. The Germans have recently called up class 1920—lads who are not yet eighteen, while even the French have not yet called up any of class 1918. The serious strike epidemic, which the most severe military measures scarcely serves to subdue, is eloquent evidence of Germany's loss of "patience." Germany's hope of victory lies entirely in the "U" boat campaign, and we have the word of the British First Lord of the Admiralty for it that "the submarine is held." A survey of the war situation gives every hope of the war ending this year in victory for the Allies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. G. P. de Martin will deliver a lecture at the Helena May Institute on Friday the 8th inst., at 5.30 p.m. Subject, "Lorenzo di Medici." The lecture is open to members and their gentlemen friends.

An interesting and instructive Paper on Ancient and Modern Road Construction, read before the Engineering Society of the Hongkong University on the 22nd ult. by Mr. H. E. Goldsmith of the Public Works Department, has been published in pamphlet form.

The fortnightly meeting of the Union Church Guild will be held in the Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road, to-morrow at 9 p.m. when a lecture will be delivered by Mr. M. Manuk, the subject being "Man—his nature, his powers and his responsibilities." The lecture is open to the public.

Six cases of diphtheria (two fatal) and six cases of enteric fever (two fatal) were notified to the Medical Officer of Health last week. Only one case of each disease occurred in the city of Victoria. Of the enteric fever cases one was British, two Chinese and the rest Dutch. Of the diphtheria cases one was Portuguese and the rest Chinese. There were also two Chinese cases of small pox, one fatal.

Mr. Denman Fuller hopes to given a selection from the "Elijah" in the Cathedral on Good Friday when a collection will be made in aid of certain War Funds. Practices will be held in the Cathedral on Thursdays, commencing on February 14th at 6 p.m., and he will be glad to hear as soon as possible from any willing to assist. The selection to be given comprises several numbers not given last year.

The body of a Chinese hawker aged 30, was sent to the Public Mortuary yesterday. Death was the result of poisoning. It is said that the deceased and two companions partook of some poisonous fish and vegetables the previous evening, and they all became sick. One was sent to the Government Civil Hospital and is now reported to be out of danger. There seems to be no suspicious circumstance about the case.

The death occurred last week in Shanghai of Mr. W. D. Graham, who had been connected with insurance interests in the Far East since 1888. He became the manager for the Far East of the Sun Insurance Office in 1904, a position which he held at the time of his death. Mr. Graham had been in failing health for some time past. He leaves a widow and a daughter at Shanghai and a son who is at home at school.

The General Post Office arrangements for the Chinese New Year Holidays are as follows:—Monday, the 11th inst. being Chinese New Year Day, the Post Office will be entirely closed. There will be no delivery or collection of correspondence from the Pillar Boxes. Non-Boxholders may, however, obtain their ordinary correspondence on application at the enquiry counter at the south west of the building. On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m., and there will be one delivery and one collection of ordinary letters as on Sundays. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

SAIYINGPUN SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual prize distribution of the Saiyingpun School took place to-day at noon.

The Hall of the School was profusely decorated with flags, palms, and fancy shades over the lights, presenting a very pretty scene.

There was a good attendance of the parents and friends of the pupils and practically all the scholars were present.

The day was marked by the fact that it completed a record year for the School in attendance, and over 80 scholars were the recipients of silver medals, suitably inscribed, for full attendance during the year.

The School now contains 440 scholars. The Education Committee has recommended a reduction of the number by about 25 per cent. owing to inadequate accommodation.

A guard of honour, consisting of the Saiyingpun Section of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, under Mr. Ray, came smartly to attention on the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., who distributed the prizes.

On the platform were the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., Mr. A. Morris, Headmaster of the school, Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of Schools, Major Morgan and Mr. Ho Kom Tong, the donor of the Scholarships last year.

The ceremonies were opened by a recitation by two dimunitive Chinese scholars, which was very well delivered and much applauded.

The Headmaster then read the Report as follows:—

THE REPORT.

The Maximum Enrolment was 474 (409 in 1916).

The Minimum Enrolment was 315 (299 ronsu 1916).

Average attendance was 402 (349 in 1918.)

The School retains its popularity among the Chinese and a large number of applicants had to be refused admission, in consequence of lack of accommodation. During the year no less than 80 boys have made the maximum number of attendances.

The discipline of the School is excellent, and the work done is highly satisfactory.

Reading and conversation are good throughout, but especially so in the lowest Classes, where "beginners" receive their first instruction in English from an English mistress, Mrs. Morris. Handwriting is particularly good throughout the School, the special attention devoted to this subject being apparent in all Classes. In the Arithmetic papers also, neatness and good arrangement were noticeable throughout.

Object Lessons have been intelligently given. In all Classes, good sketch maps were drawn in connexion with the Geography papers.

In Class 4,—taught in two Divisions, there were a few weak papers in Arithmetic, in both Divisions. With this exception the Class did excellent work.

In Class 5,—two Divisions—the work was very good, except in Arithmetic in the A Division, and in Arithmetic and Geography in the B Division.

In Class 6,—taught in three Divisions, the third consisting of newly admitted boys. The A Division did very well throughout; B Division was weak in Arithmetic. The C Division in a Mid Term Examination did highly creditable work.

Class 7,—in three Divisions, two consisting of newly admitted boys, showed very good results in all subjects.

Class 8 was very good, although there was a tendency to weakness in Arithmetic.

The Beginners' Class,—taught in three Divisions. Excellent results were shown in these Classes, where English is taught with great success.

The Members of the Education Committee paid several visits to the school during April and May, and expressed great satisfaction with the work done. Mr. Ponsonby-Fane, one of the members, wrote "The relations of the Headmaster and scholars appeared to be peculiarly happy at Saiyingpun School."

The names of three old pupils appear in recent University Lists, one as having passed the Matriculation Examination and two as having qualified for the Medical Faculty.

The "social" life of the school has been well maintained. Chess has been in the charge of Mr. Ray who has raised the players to a high state of efficiency. The School Team won the Hongkong Schools' Chess League Shield, which was presented by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., at a function in July.

The library recently enlarged, now contains about 500 volumes, and is well patronised. Funds for the additional books and for the School Bugle Band were subscribed by a number of Chinese gentlemen. The Bugle Band is attached to the Sayingpun Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The Division, consisting of Past and Present pupils, is supported financially by Mr. Ho Kom tong; it is thoroughly efficient, and is furnished with the latest equipment. At the Annual Competition on "Our Day" the Division was placed second, out of four Companies competing. During the Small-pox Epidemic, in the early part of the year the Members of this Division gave up a portion of their Vacation and vaccinated no fewer than 12,062 cases. The Division, now attached as a Voluntary Aid Detachment to the Defence Corps, has also attended Field Days and Mobilisation, Guards of Honour, and the Defence Corps Camp, as well as providing half the composite Division sent to Canton on the invitation of H. E. the Governor of Canton, for instructional purposes.

On "Our Day," boys from this School sold Roses in aid of the Red Cross Funds, and handed in the sum of $380.00. A Chinese Band has been formed and has become very popular, its services being frequently requisitioned at public functions and entertainments. Football and Volley Ball continue to flourish. Swimming is indulged in throughout the summer; twice a week the boys go out in steam-launches to Stonecutters. It is noteworthy that a large number of boys even in the lower classes are now able to swim, and at the Annual Ambulance Brigade Aquatic Sports the Saiyingpun Division carried off one Championship. The usual picnics and excursions were held.

The Literature on the War, supplied by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce has been distributed to the pupils and the pictures displayed for general information.

In September Mr. Mok Kon-sang presented to the School two Scholarships, each of the value of $30 for one year, for Classes 7 and 8 respectively.

Our thanks are due to:—Mr. L. Hi-sen, Kwok Sui-lan, Chan Iaz-tan, Wong Kam-fuk, Chan U to, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. Ho Leung, Lo Shiu-wan, Choy Hing, Ip Sau chi, Dr. Wan Man-kai, The Sun Co., for donations to the Library and Bugle Band;

Subscribers to Prize Fund: To:—Sir Robt. and Lady Ho Tung, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fock, Messrs. Lo Shun-wan, Wong Kam-fuk, Cheung Kun-hing, Cheung I-sang, Ko Wan K'um, Chan Kai-ming, Ip Sau chi, Ho Iu, Ho Leung, Ho Wing, Ho Ki, Ho Kwong, Ho Shai-wa, Lo Cheung-shiu, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Kotewall, Messrs. Ho Shai-kit, Li Pokwai, M. K. Lo, Simon Tse-yan, Choy Cheung, and Pang Lim-cho, Li Ping, Lung Cho-sun; for Chess prizes to: Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Lieut Whyte Stevens, Mr. H. W. Ray.

For Flags we are indebted to Com. Beckwith and Messrs. A Lung; for Palms to the B. and F. Dept.; and for Chairs to the University.

Another recitation followed, given very nicely by one of the younger scholars.

The Hon Mr. CLAUD SEVERN then distributed the prizes after which another pupil gave a recitation which was heartily applauded.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

From Class 4 to Queen's College.—Haw Cheuk-ling, Wong Tai-kwan, Lo Hing-kuen, Leung Oi-sang, Chan Wai-chung, Un Kwai-yung.

Class 5.—Tam Wai-hin, Government free scholar; Wong Pak-hing, Ho Kom-tong scholar.

Class 6.—Ling Hung-to, Government free scholar; Chan Man-chan, Ralphs scholar.

Class 7.—Li Tai-cho, Government free scholar.

Class 8.—Wong Kam-fai, Government free scholar.

CLASS PRIZES.

Class 5 A and B.—1st prize, Li Kwong; 2nd, Wong Wing-tong; 3rd, Leung Hing-ki; 4th, Cheuk Yuk-yan; 5th, Un Kai-cheung; 6th, Fung Shiu-im.

Class 6 A and B.—1st prize, Leung Tit-sang; 2nd, Chan I-chuen; 3rd, Chung Wai-chuen; 4th, Ng Hau-sin; 5th, Li Ka-u.

Class 6 C.—1st prize, Tong Tse-yat; 2nd, Lai Tit-man; 3rd, Li Hi-lun; 4th, Chan Pan.

Class 7 A.—1st prize, Lau Pak-wa; 2nd, Yung Kwok; 3rd, Lau Chun-fan.

Class 7 B.—1st prize, Mok Kam-ching; 2nd, Mok Kam-to; 3rd, Pau Sai-fong; 4th, Tsang Nai-chuen.

Class 8.—1st prize, Li Mui-kwan.

Beginners' Class:—A.—1st prize, Mak Wing-him; 2nd, Chan Sik-kwan; 3rd, Lo Ping-fai.

B.—1st prize, To Yung-kwong.

C.—1st prize, Chu Kwok-chi.

Beginners' Class.—Cheung Chung-fat.

VERNACULAR STUDIES.

Class 4.—4 A.—1st, Wong Tai-kwan; 2nd, Au Kwong-lai. 4 B.—1st, Haw Cheuk-ling; 2nd, Chan Chok-yan.

Class 5.—1st, Wong Pak-hing; 2nd, Wong Wing-tong; 3rd, Chang Shui-po.

Class 6.—6 A.—1st, Chan Man-chan; 2nd, Leung Wa-kwan. 6 C.—1st, Chan Pun; 2nd, Kwong Kwok-fun.

Class 7.—7 A.—1st, Li Tai-cho; 2nd, Li Wing-hi. 7 B.—1st, Pau Sai-fong; 2nd, Li Chung-iu. 7 C.—1st, Li Shiu-yung.

Class 8.—8 A.—1st, Li Min-kwan; 2nd, Ho Yun-tong. 8 B.—1st, Lo Ping-fai; 2nd, Mak Wing-kim. 8 C.—1st, Li Yu-poon; 2nd, Leung Wa-kit. 8 D.—1st, Shun Chik-im.

Beginners' Class.—Leung Wun-kit.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Class 4.—English.—Chan Kan-cho.

Chess Prizes.—Old Boys.—Chan Po-ming. Present Boys.—Li Kwong.

Sports Prizes.—Old Boys.—Football, Leung Oi-sang; Old Boys,—Volley Ball, Au Kwong-lai. Present Boys.—Football, Wan Man-kit.

Drawing.—Blackboard Drawings, Lau Im. Pencil and Brush Drawing:—Cl. 4, Ng Wai-pun; Cl. 5, Chan I-chan; Cl. 6 A, Chan Pun; Cl. 6 B, Li Tai-cho; Cl. 7, Li Chung-iu.

Handwriting.—Wong Wing-tong.

Recitation.—Fung Tam-leung. Choi Fuk-pang, Fok Wing-kin, Choi Fuk-hoi.

A large number of attendance medals and first-aid certificates were also awarded.

The Hon Mr. SEVERN then addressed the pupils. He he was much honoured by being asked to give away the prizes, for the first time, at Saying-pun School. He had often heard of the great efficiency of that school and he looked forward very much to being there when Mr. Morris invited him to present the prizes. He feared that he was perhaps poaching a little on Mr. Ho Kom Tong's preserves, because he was a great benefactor of the School, had always taken the deepest interest in it, and had, on previous occasions presented the prizes. When he got the report that they had just heard he saw at once that the high standard had been well maintained. It was a most efficient school and deservedly popular among the Chinese. The site was cramped and it was wonderful how much work was got through on the small site. He said the Chinese were fond of the school, and it was shown how much they appreciated the teaching they got there when they saw eighty boys before them who had not missed a single day's attendance, during the past year. (Applause.) He thought it was a happy idea, both last year and the present year, to give to each of these boys some small token to remind them of their very punctual attendance. He was sure all the scholars of Saiyingpun School went there very willingly and many others would like to go there if there was room. He never liked to commit the Government to anything, so he would say nothing more about that. The school was especially fortunate in having the continual guidance, year by year, of Mr. and Mrs. Morris. Their careful and sympathetic work had had a wonderful result, and during the past year they had also had a great help in Mr. Ray, who had shown great keeness in the social side of the School and also in directing the energies of the Saiyingpun Detachment of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Mention had been made in the report of the great success achieved by the Saiyingpun Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. He had witnessed their exhibitions and their demonstrations on two "Our Days," in 1916 and 1917, and on one field day, somewhere out near the Kowloon Hills. He was told off as a casualty early in the proceedings, perhaps not a happy one for the Saiyingpun Division. They set to work and put him on an ambulance. He was supposed to have sustained a broken leg. He was got on a stretcher and carried for some distance, and he was nearly upset. (Laughter.) He really thought he was going to become a real casualty. He did not know whether there were any members of that body present. He thought possibly they had gone to another place.—(Laughter.) At any rate, he was very grateful to them as he had to be a casualty—could not help being a casualty—and he was very glad to have been in such good hands. He was sure also that the Government was very grateful for the work done by the Saiyingpun Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade during the outbreak of small pox. They had heard of how the school had excelled in the different branches of athletics and of the Challenge Cup they had won for swimming, which showed that very great progress had been made. He thought all schools were realising the importance of teaching their pupils to swim, which must have a very beneficial effect on the lives of the scholars. He was very glad to see Mr. Ho Kom Tong there. He continued to take a great interest in the School and was also very enthusiastic in connection with the Saiyingpun Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. He would also remind them that they had the honour of the presence of Sir Charles Eliot, whom he was sure, whilst he had sitting there, was on the look-out for future undergraduates of the University. Sir Charles overlooked them from the hill and he took a great interest in their work. He wished them a happy New Year, congratulated them most heartily on the successfully past year and trusted they would spend pleasant holidays and a prosperous new year ahead of them.

Mr. Ho Kom Tong then addressed the scholars in Chinese, saying that in addition to the fact of their having the honour of the presence of the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, they were further honoured by the presence of Sir Charles Eliot, the Vice-Chancellor of the University. He advised them all to keep their minds on their work, so that some day they might be, under the care of Sir Charles Eliot, at the University and become undergraduates.

Cheers were then given for Mr. Claud Severn, the visitors, Mr. and Mrs. Morris and Mr. Ho Kow Tong, after which the ceremonies concluded.

CHINA'S SALT REVENUE IN 1917.

The net salt revenue paid into the Group Banks during 1917 was $70,627,249, a decrease of $5,813,310 as compared with 1916 but an increase of $1,349,713 as compared with 1915. All the obligations secured on the Sale Gabelle were met in full and the surplus released in 1917 amounted to $68,613,370.

ADMIRAL KATO GIVES A DINNER AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

A Reuter's message from Tokyo says:—"A message from Vladivostock states that on the 24th January Admiral Kato gave a dinner at the Japanese Consulate-General to which over seventy Russian officials, civil and military, were invited. The Chief Commander was not present. Prominent foreigners and Japanese in Vladivostock were also invited. The most cordial feelings prevailed throughout, the intelligent class of Russians welcoming and appreciating the presence of the Japanese warships."

ELLIS KADOORIE SCHOOL FOR INDIANS.

The prizes at this School were given away by Sir Ellis Kadoorie on Monday February 4th. The Head Master, Mr. R. J. Birbeck, read the following report.

SCHOOL YEAR 1916-1917.

During the year the School was open on 228 days, the average attendance being 74. The highest number on the roll was 82 in May, and the lowest 47 September. The average attendance for the previous year was 49, and this increase in the numbers is going on steadily, which is very satisfactory as the fees have been increased from $1 a month to $2

In the half-yearly and annual examinations 78 boys were examined, of whom 45 passed or 58%. This low percentage was caused by class 8, which have been put into two divisions on June 1st, 18 in 8A, and 17 in 8B, of these 36 boys only 10 passed. This was due to the fact that they were very young boys who had lately come to the school and knew nothing. However, a great improvement has taken place since they have been divided into two classes, as the results of the present year will show. Classes 4, 5, 6, 7 were examined by the Head Master in colloquial, reading, and recitation. Reading and recitation were quite good and colloquial was better at the annual examination. In classes 4 and 5 the composition was poor, and in class 6 only half the boys passed in dictation. There is a tendency towards untidiness in written work serval of the classes.

In Urdu Mr. Bishen Singh reports that the Upper Classes are satisfactory but that the new boys are very poor, which can be accounted for by many of them talking Chinese in their homes. We considered that our team was too small to enter for the Football League, but we have played friendly matches with Victoria British School and Junior teams from Wantsai, as well as class matches.

One tennis court has been available since March and has been played on regularly. Mr. U. Runjahn kindly collected $88.00, which enabled us to buy the necessary nets etc. A tournament among the boys was played and several matches with other Schools.

A waste piece of ground south of the school has been turned into a garden and supplies a useful amusement for about 30 of the boys, who have small pieces in which they can grow whatever they like. The Indian Masters have taken a great interest in it, and its success is due in a great measure to Mr. Bishen Singh.

A small increase has been made in the library and we have now between 55 and 60 books, which are taken out regularly.

Drill is taken by all the Masters, and each class has two drills a week.

The staff has remained the same with the addition of Mr. Pun A Chin, who joined the school on June 1st, and has taken Class 6 B.

The general health of the boys has been very good and little leave has been asked for on account of sickness—this is only natural as this school is in a healtheir situation than most in the Colony.

The discipline and general behaviour of the boys is better, particularly in Class 8 B, but there is still room for improvement.

The thanks of the school are due to Sir Ellis Kadoorie and Mr. Arcucli, who not only have paid a considerable amount of money for the school fees of poor boys, but have also sent presents of plants and flowers for the boys' gardens.

I should like to express my appreciation of the various ways in which all the Masters of this school have helped and shared in the boys' amusements.

PRIZE LIST.

Class 4,—1st Class Prize, Prize for Composition and Prize for Urdu, Abdullah Buth; 2nd Class Prize, Chanan Singh.

Class 5,—1st Class Prize and Prize for Composition, Jermia Nissim; 2nd Class Prize, Khwaj Mohamed; Prize for Urdu Mohamed Hussain.

Class 6,—1st Class Prize, A. H. Madar; 2nd Class Prize and Composition Prize, H. A. Yakook; Urdu Prize, Mohamed Usaf.

Class 7,—1st Class Prize and Composition Prize, Sohan Singh; 2nd Class Prize, J. David; Urdu Prize, Abdul Karim.

Class 8,—1st Class Prize and Urdu Prize, Mosa Hassan; 2nd Class Prize and Composition Prize, Kassim Omar.

Sir ELLIS KADOORIE said that he took a very lively interest in the School and that it had given him great pleasure to give away the prizes. He hoped that the improvement shown in the last year, both in the work and in the attendance, would continue.

Mr. O. MADAR said that he was present in order to thank Sir Ellis Kadoorie on behalf of many of the parents of the boys at the School for the great work he had done in building the School and in helping every month with the boys' fees. He hoped that the boys would profit by their School training and would always remember what Sir Ellis Kadoorie had done for them. He also thanked the Hongkong Government for providing so fine a site.

The proceeding closed with cheers for Sir Ellis Kadoorie and Mr. and Mrs. Ralphs.

Those present were: Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. and Mrs. Ralphs, Messrs. Bishan Singh, Abdullah, Dhool, Pun U. Chin, D. Madar, Solomon, Hasham Khan, Wali Mohamed, Ojagar Singh, Jawallah Singh, Usaf Rumjhan, Ali Bux, Agim, Sellah, Gulam Mustafa, Miram Bux and Fazal Dad.

The "Berlingske Tidende" learns from Stockholm that the damage, through the last conflagration in the vicinity of Gefle, amounts to 44,000,000 kronor (£2,444,400).

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

COMPLETE AGREEMENT ON ALL QUESTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Press Bureau announces that the Supreme War Council at Versailles carefully considered Count Hertling's and Count Czernin's speeches, but were unable to find an approximation to the moderate conditions laid down by the Allies. This conviction was deepened by the contrast between the idealistics of the Central Powers at Brestlitovsk and the plans of conquest and spoilation now openly disclosed. The Supreme War Council therefore decided that our immediate task is a most vigorous prosecution of the war until a change in the enemy's temper justifies the hope of peace on terms not involving the abandonment of freedom and justice in the face of an aggressive and unrepentant militarism. The Council secured complete agreement on all questions, both of policy and the measures of execution thereof.

A BAND OF BROTHERS.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The *Observer's* Military Correspondent learns that the British General Staff and Higher Command recognise the value of the new machinery of the Versailles Council of military leaders. The London General Headquarters and Versailles are working together as a band of brothers.

No official proposal has yet been put forward for the creation of a Generalissimo of the whole Western Front.

HAPPIEST RESULTS ACHIEVED.

PARIS, Feb. 3.

M. Clemenceau, interviewed after the sitting of the Allied War Council at Versailles yesterday, said that the happiest results had been achieved. Saturday's sitting was particularly satisfactory.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

GENERAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We repulsed a raid at Poelcappelle.

Patrol encounters resulted to our advantage southward of Lens.

There has been hostile artillery activity at La Vacquerie and southward of Lens.

LATER.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We drove off raiders who suffered loss eastward of Polygon wood.

Hostile artillery has been active south-eastward of Epehy, in the neighbourhood of the Arras-Cambrai road, southward of Armentieres and in the Ypres sector.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Admiralty aircraft bombed Varsenaere aerodrome yesterday morning and obtained a direct hit and a fire broke out.

We destroyed one enemy machine. All of ours returned.

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

FURTHER SMALL ADVANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

A Palestine official message says:—

We advanced slightly in the vicinity of Arnuties, northward of Jerusalem.

We destroyed twelve enemy areoplanes during January.

A MIDDLESEX REGIMENT ANNIVERSARY.

SPECIAL SERVICE AT THE CATHEDAL TO-MORROW.

To-morrow being the first anniversary of the eventful occasion when the *Tyndareus*, which brought the Middlesex Regiment to the East, struck a mine, imperilling the lives of all on board, a special service is being held in St. John's Cathedral.

The men of the regiment will leave Victoria Barracks at 9.40 a.m. and march to the Cathedral, the service taking place at 10 o'clock. The Bishop of Victoria will take the service.

SHAN CHIEFS' LOYALTY.

GIFT TO KING-EMPEROR.

OVER A LAKE FOR AEROPLANES.

Delhi, 13th January: The *Saubwas* of Hsipaw, Tawngdeng and South Hsenwi and the Board of officials administering North Hsenwi in the Northern Shan States, have offered, as a proof of their loyalty and gratitude to His Majesty the King-Emperor, a joint gift of Rs. 108,000 for the purchase of aeroplanes for use in the war. The gift has been gratefully accepted. The Maharaja of Jaeabil has also generously offered to subscribe Rs. 500 a month during the continuance of the war. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

The *Saubwas* of Tawngpeng was awarded a salute of 9 guns in the New Year Honours.

IN A GERMAN REPRISAL CAMP.

BRUTAL ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

AN EASTERN RESIDENT'S EXPERIENCES.

M. Paul Kremer lectured to a large audience at the French Municipal Hall at Shanghai last week on the subject of his experiences of 14 months' captivity in German reprisals camps. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Alliance Francaise, the French Consul-General, M. Wilden, presiding.

M. Kremer in opening a most interesting description of his experiences in three different camps in Germany, the names of which, for obvious reasons, are not disclosed, said he did so in order that he might give to those present a true conception of the evils which his unfortunate comrades and himself had suffered, and his description would emphasize a truth already well known, but unfortunately sometimes forgotten, that all France, all the Allies and, it was possible to say, all the world was defending itself against a redoubtable enemy who knew neither justice, dignity nor principles.

A GAS ATTACK.

M. Kremer traced his movements from the time he left Chinwangtao with the 16th Colonial Regiment on September 21, 1914. He arrived at [illegible] on November 27, and on December 15 he had left for the Front, where he was under Captain Grillet, whom many in Shanghai had met. In April, 1915, M. Kremer went into the trenches between Pilkem and Langemarck, in Flanders, where for some days he was engaged in installing telephonic communication with his artillery. An expected relief was not made, and on April 22 the enemy bombardment indicated the imminence of an infantry assault. Such had been repulsed many times already and they did not fear the result of this new effort. They were far from supposing that they were to be the first victims of the infamous procedure of attack by asphyxiating gas.

The lecturer then gave a graphic account of the sufferings of himself and his companions, how under the influence of the gas they became unconscious. He awoke to find himself in the hands of his enemies, with a doctor attending him, while a short distance away were five or six other French soldiers, suffering similarly and waiting to be attended.

AN ATTEMPT TO TERRIFY.

The prisoners were taken to Stadeu, there deprived of their personal belongings and for the night they slept in a church. At Roulers M. Kremer was placed before a wall, faced by what appeared to be a firing squad with rifles charged, and his eyes bandaged, when suddenly he was unbandaged and led before an officer to be interrogated. This *mise en scene* had been arranged solely to terrify him into speaking freely, but without success.

Arrived at the first camp the prisoners were vaccinated and inoculated for smallpox and typhoid, which afforded the German doctors opportunities for pleasantries at the expense of the unfortunates who came into their hands. Some of the stories that the lecturer told seemed almost incredible. The Germans, discovering that he spoke English, gave him control of a squad of Canadians who were ordered to do the scavenging work on the camp. Finding his men were without implements—the implements which even a night soil coolie has in China—the lecturer dismissed his men. He was called before a German Captain and after explanations believed that the necessary utensils would be granted, but in this he was deceived. "You have been given these English," was the answer, "and you say you have no utensils. What better utensils could you have than an Englishman's hands?" Two days later the necessary implements were granted.

"DEVIL'S MARSH."

M. Kremer then spoke of the second camp in which he was confined. Here the prisoners were sent to the disinfecting station and completely shaved from head to foot by Russians and passed through baths of blue, grey or greenish waters and finally under a shower bath. They were then sent away to dry themselves in the cold where they were kept waiting for three-quarters of an hour before their sterilized clothing was returned to them. This disinfection had harmed the lecturer, for two days later his legs had swollen to such an extent that he was no longer able to bend them. He went before the doctors, who merely shouted with laughter at seeing him. Before he had fully recovered from this he was awakened one morning at 2.30 o'clock to go to a place called "Devil's Marsh" where he and his companions were told they were in a reprisals camp. They were told by the officer in charge, "I have to inform you that you are in a reprisals camp. You are prisoners of war and you know that German military law cannot be trifled with. I warn you to be absolutely obedient, for the slightest infraction of discipline will cost you dear. You are here because France has committed some ignoble acts which are not worthy of a civilized country. She has had our brave German soldiers eaten by negroes. Our brave German soldiers are still being martyred in Morocco and guarded by blacks and monkeys—your compatriots. You have got to pay for that, and you will be able to write every day to your families and to influential persons, whom you know, that here each day you suffer a little more." The trap was easily seen but, unfortunately, many fell into it.

CAPTIVES DEGRADED.

M. Kremer said the reprisals were rigorous, but were nullified by the camaraderie which existed between the prisoners, whose friendship for each other grew in proportion to their sufferings. For two months and eight days the lecturer remained in the "Devil's Marsh," during which time every day brought new troubles to bear on the prisoners, and with a thousand pretexts sought to inflict collective punishment upon the unfortunate men.

M. Kremer, whose lecture contained numerous vivid examples of the lengths to which the Germans went to bully and degrade their captives, concluded with a stirring peroration in which he honoured those who had fallen, and, asked his hearers to prove to the enemy by every means at their disposal that war is war and the enemy is the enemy.—*N.C. Daily News.*

BELGIAN CHILDREN IN HOLLAND.

AN APPEAL.

An appeal is published in our advertisement columns to-day for funds to sustain the work which has been in progress in Holland on behalf of the Belgian children who have taken refuge there.

The Committee of the "Œuvre de la Santé de l'Enfance Belge" in Holland, moved by the alarming and ever increasing mortality among the little children in Belgium, have since August, 1916, and with the permission of the German authorities organised the bringing of starved, consumptive, rickety and ailing little ones from Belgium into Holland, where they are cared for, housed, intensively fed, medically attended and clothed for a period averaging six weeks, until they are restored to health. They are then returned to their parents in Belgium, having gained in weight some 2 to 4 lbs. per week.

Unfortunately it is not possible to do more for lack of funds, for there are at the present moment 25,000 or more children waiting in Belgium for their turn to go to Holland, and the number increases weekly and especially since the deportations.

The Committee trust the appeal for the funds made in China for the carrying on of this work and perhaps extending it, will not be made in vain.

CONDITIONS IN BELGIUM.

A statistical study, conducted by medical authorities, of the weights of some 4,000 children in eleven public schools in Brussels, states that in 1916, the average yearly gain in weight for all school ages showed a decrease of no less than 30 per cent., and this in spite of the extra school lunches and the meals for feeble children, which had been provided by the Commission for Relief during the past year.

INCREASING DEATH RATE.

The mortality is increasing steadily throughout the whole country. At Liege the number of deaths is 6 per cent. above the average, and the number of births 4 per cent. lower. Tuberculosis is also spreading among the poor. At Brussels the increase is 30 per cent. for the last year. The health of the children is so much affected by the lack of proper food that it has been found necessary to transport thousands of them by degrees to Holland and the charitable committees have been unable to cope with the increasing demand through lack of means. The proportion of rickety children, which was 4 per cent. in 1914 is now 21 per cent.

From the point of humanity the little children of Belgium should come before all in obtaining sympathy and relief.

From the point of view of policy, remember that these children represent Belgium's future, and that this generation will have to build up the Belgium to come. How can it be done with a race of children whose most important years have been passed in conditions of starvation and sickness?

All donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the "Working Men's Belgian Fund," 32, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. (marked "Belgian Children's Fund").

HUN METHODS v. BRITISH.

TERRORISM IN ITALY.

Reuter's Agency last month has received a complete copy of the official proclamation issued to the inhabitants of the conquered territory in Italy. Placed side by side with General Allenby's proclamation to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, which provided for the carrying on of business as usual and the safeguarding of all old buildings and the protection of inhabitants of all creeds, the German documents afford fresh proof of the different manner in which Britain and Germany wage war. The following is the text of the German proclamation:—"A house-to-house search will be made for all concealed weapons, arms and ammunition. All victuals remaining in the house must be delivered up. Every citizen must obey our labour regulations. All workmen, women, and children over fifteen years of age must work in the fields every day, Sunday included, from four o'clock in the morning to eight in the evening. Those disobedient will be punished in the following manner:—Lazy workmen will be accompanied to their work and watched by Germans and after the harvest they will be imprisoned for six months and every third day be given nothing but bread and water. Lazy women will be obliged to work after the harvest and will receive six months' imprisonment. Lazy children will be punished by beating. The Commandant reserves the right to punish lazy workmen with twenty lashes daily."

THE WAR IN CHINA.

["*Chinese Mail*" *Service.*]

PEKING, Feb. 3.

Pooki has fallen and Kavue is being surrounded.

The President has instructed the Government troops to hold Hsiangyang and has also ordered Ng Kwong Sun and other Commanders to dispatch troops to the front lines in order to strengthen the defence of Hsiangyang.

The President intends to issue a mandate reproaching himself.

The President has submitted to the Cabinet a proposal that he should lead the Government troops, in person, to subjugate the South and to punish Foo Liang Tso, Wong Yu Yin, Fan Kwok Chang and Ng Kwong Sun or to allow them to atone for themselves, by military achievement.

It is reported that the Diplomatic Corps will attempt to arrange for mediation between the North and the South.

Owing to the Southern troops nearing Wuchang, the foreign Consuls at Hankow demand that no fighting shall take place around that city.

Li Shun, Tuchun of Nanking, is still in favour of mediation. Tsen Chun Hsuen has telegraphed to Li Shun still advocating peace.

Chan Kong Yuen has telegraphed that Li Lieh Kwan is marching on Taiyuling.

YUAN SHI KAI'S SUPPORTERS PARDONED.

PEKING, Feb. 5.

A Mandate was issued last night pardoning Liang Shih Yi, Chiu Kai Kim and Chow Tsz Chi.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

PEKING, Feb. 3.

An important conference was held in the Presidential Palace to consider the best means of helping Hupeh and also to discuss military affairs in connection with Kwangtung and Fukien.

COMPANY MEETING.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

The thirteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Union Waterboat Co., Ltd., was held this morning at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd. There were present:—Messrs. S. H. Dodwell (Chairman), R. Shewan, A. O. Lang, A. H. Skelton, J. Jonckheer (consulting committee), G. R. Edwards, T. C. Nixon, M. S. Northcote, E. Ezra, F. P. de V. Soares and C. Morton Smith (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I propose with your permission to take them as read. The profit on trading for the year amounts to $34,492.93, some $2,000 less than last year, which, in view of the comparatively large withdrawal of British Shipping from the China Coast, and enhanced cost of coal, must I think be considered as satisfactory. During the year the reduction of Capital suggested at our last annual meeting has been carried out, and $8 per share has been returned to shareholders. In order to make this return the sale of some of your investments has been necessary; and consequently dividends from investments are smaller than last year, which year, you will remember, also benefitted by the profit on the sale of two of the old boats. The amount therefore available for distribution is $50,403.75 as against $59,375.86 in 1916, and I trust you will approve of the allocation recommended in the report. You will have noticed the somewhat large amount of $7,000 to be written off investments to bring them down to the market value on 31st December. I would explain that your investments are in first-class local public companies, but as the market price has been affected by the present abnormally high rate of Exchange, it is necessary to make this provision. Your property has, as usual, been well kept up out of current revenue. With those few remarks, Gentlemen, I beg to propose the adoption of the Report and Accounts as circulated.

The report and accounts, as presented, were adopted and passed unanimously, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. R. SHEWAN.

Mr. G. R. EDWARDS proposed and Mr. T. C. NIXON seconded and it was agreed that Mr. C. H. Browne be re-elected auditor of the Company.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants will be ready [illegible]

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE "PO ON" MURDER CHARGE.

The hearing of the case in which Ho Hong is charged with the murder of Lam Yak Chau, the former accountant of the Po On Marine Insurance Company, and with stealing notes to the value of $5,000, was resumed this morning before Sir William Rees Davies K.C., Chief Justice.

Lo Yuk a boy employed in the Po On Insurance Company, in reply to the Attorney General, said he knew the deceased. He slept in a room in the building. He went in to the room at 8 o'clock on Aug. 21 to call the deceased and got no reply. He looked at the deceased and noticed his feet were tied. His body was covered by a blanket. He called the people outside and Lai Sam came.

Lai Sam then went into the witness box and in reply to the Attorney General said he was a shop coolie in the Company. He went into deceased's room on August 21 at about 8 a.m. on being called by last witness. He saw deceased. A piece of cotton had been stuffed into his mouth. The room was in some disorder.

Ho Kai Hing said he was a clerk in the Company. He slept in a room behind deceased's room. Chan Wai and Fong Tin occupied the room with him last August. He went to bed at about 11 p.m. on August 20th. He woke up at about 7 a.m. and went to get a drink of tea. He saw deceased smoking. He spoke to him and afterwards went away leaving deceased smoking. He had seldom seen deceased smoking so early. When he went back to bed Fong Tin was not there.

Chu Ting Yat said he was Managing Director of the Po On Insurance Co. He remembered the 20th August. He went to a club in the evening and returned to the Po On Company some time after 3 a.m. The door was closed but not locked. After he had entered he closed the door and locked it.

The case is not concluded.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with being in the unlawful possession of thirty taels of prepared opium other than Government opium.

Defendant pleaded guilty. He said he bought the opium in Annam.

Mr. Wood imposed on defendant a fine of $1,500, with the alternative of four months' hard labour, and ordered the opium to be confiscated.

ALLEGED THEFT OF GOLD BANGLES.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. Wood this morning, with the theft of a pair of bangles valued at $50, the property of her mistress at Wanchai on October last.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. She said her mistress had given her the bangles in order to induce her to become a prostitute. Not liking the idea of procuring a livelihood by that means, she escaped to Macao.

Inspector Sim said that the defendant was employed as an amah to a Chinese woman at Praya East. Last October, complainant fell sick and defendant, profiting by her illness, stole the bangles and disappeared from the house. A cousin of the complainant, on a visit to Macao, chanced to locate the defendant. He informed the Macao police and the defendant was arrested.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case until next Friday.

THE BEGGING NUISANCE.

An old Chinese pleaded guilty before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning to the charge of begging.

It was stated that the defendant was seen begging for alms from European ladies in the vicinity of the Hongkong Hotel, and was a continual annoyance to them by his persistence in soliciting alms.

Defendant said he was too old and feeble to do any kind of work.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined the defendant $5, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 3rd February, is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 5 weeks
	$	$
This year	12,906	61,108
Last year	13,428	69,098
Increase	—	—
Decrease	522	7,990

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

The report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1917 states:—

The profit on working was $873,144.63 as compared with $706,744.55 in 1916.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss account, including $225,043.17 brought forward from last year, and after deducting Directors' and Auditors' fees, and paying for repairs, amounts to $1,011,708.62, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a dividend of $6 per share	$360,000.00
To pay a bonus of $4 per share	240,000.00
To write off Launches	5,000.00
To write off Lighters	41,000.00
To write off Machinery and Plant	30,000.00
To write off Kowloon Wharves	49,045.42
To write off West Point Wharf	500.00
To write off Railways and Rolling Stock	11,000.00
To carry forward to new account	275,163.20
	$1,011,708.62

Directors.—Hon. Mr. E. Shellim retired during the year and his place was taken by Mr. H. Compton.

Messrs. S. H. Dodwell and C. S. Gubbay retire according to the Articles of Association and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—Messrs. F. Maitland and H. Percy Smith, F.C.A. have audited the accounts now presented and offer themselves for re-election.

DAVID LANDALE,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1918.

SATAN'S CHIEF OF STAFF.

LORD RHONDDA'S PRIVATE ACCOUNT.

We had long been helping France and Italy with money, and munitions, but now we also had to help them with food, said Lord Rhondda at Edinburgh on November 15th.

That was partly the reason why our food position had become more serious during the last two months. Food controlling, said Lord Rhondda, was not a job that any thinking intelligent man would take on willingly; but while he occupied the position he was going to do his "darndest" to make the thing a success. He had a little personal matter to settle with the Kaiser. When he was on his way to the shore after having been sunk in the *Lusitania* he made a solemn vow to get level with Satan's Chief of Staff, that pleasant hypocrite the Kaiser.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON AND BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING Etc. apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co's. Office,

E. V. D. PARR, *Superintendent.*

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. (TRANS PACIFIC). FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU" ..... Saturday, 9th Feb. at 3 p.m.
"CHICAGO MARU" ..... Tuesday, 12th Feb. at 3 p.m.
"MEXICO MARU" ..... Thursday, 28th Feb. at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

§ "JOSHIN MARU" ..... Tuesday, 5th Feb. at 9 a.m.
§ "AMAKUSA MARU" ..... Sunday, 10th Feb. at 10 a.m.
* "SOSHU MARU" ..... Thursday, 14th Feb. at 8 a.m.

§ Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to those ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

K. YAMASAKI *Manager.*
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 & 745.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU and vice versâ, fortnightly joint service of the "NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

	Steamers	Tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO	Ophir	8,000	20th February.
	Prinses Juliana	14,000	6th March.
To JAVA and SINGAPORE	Rembrandt	10,000	9th February.
	Goentoer	10,000	23rd February.
	Rindjani	8,000	9th March.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.—

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, *Agents.*

TELEPHONES 1574-1575-1576.

HONGKONG—SEATTLE.

Steamer about beginning of April.

Per Cargo Space apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., *Agents.*

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly	—	

For freight and further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. *Agents.*

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Soerabaya.

Sails on or about

For Sailing dates Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LD., *Agents.*

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Feb. 7, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Feb. 9, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	Feb. 10, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *AGENTS.*

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamers	To Sail
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	THURSDAY, Feb. 7, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	SUNDAY, Feb. 10, Daylight.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bs/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., *General Managers.*

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

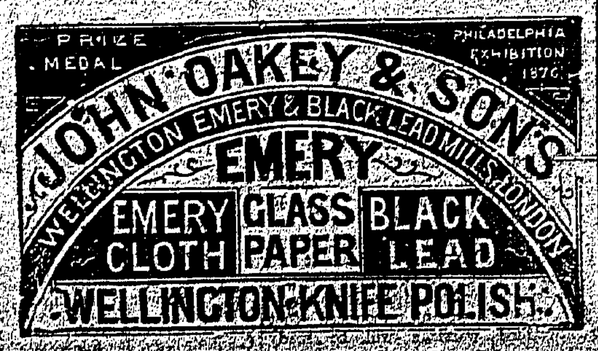
For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD. *AGENTS.*

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, tic or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-coloured water, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exchange and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed physically dull, used up and valueless. —VETARZO Blood Medicine. See next insertion for full particulars. Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/9 for Trial Bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO.: GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. SOLD BY BOOTS, CASH CHEMISTS.



JOHN OAKEY & SONS LIMITED, Wellington Mills, London.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
*HAIHONG...	Capt. J. W. Evans.....	FRIDAY, 8th Feb. at 12 Noon.
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins.....	FRIDAY, 15th Feb. at 12 Noon.

* Calling Amoy Passengers only.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. *General Managers.*

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	9th February.
†PERSIA MARU	9,000	22nd February.
KOREA MARU	18,000	8th March.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	22nd March.
TENYO MARU	22,000	6th April.
†NIPPON MARU	11,000	16th April.

† Omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO Via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons.
KIYO MARU	17,200
SEIYO MARU	14,000
ANYO MARU	18,500

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports or call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, *AGENT,* KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.	STEAMERS.	Displacement	SAILING DATES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE Via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKAICHI & YOKOHAMA	§SUWA MARU, Capt. Sekine,	Tons 21,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th Feb., at Noon.
	§FUSHIMI MARU, Capt. Irizawa,	Tons 21,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th Mar. at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§TANGO MARU, Capt. Akamatsu,	Tons 13,500	FRIDAY, 15th Feb. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	§KAMO MARU, Capt. Shimidzu,	Tons 16,000	MONDAY, 11th Feb. at 11 a.m.
	§IYO MARU, Capt. Takano,	Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 20th Feb. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	—		—
SHANGHAI & KOBE	—		—

LONDON Via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA.

SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO.

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For dates of departure and further information apply to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, *Manager.*

Telephones Nos. 192 & 281.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.,

STEAM FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the outcarrying steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR, *Superintendent.*

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2318

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE "NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "WILIS", having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 8th February, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 13th February, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th February at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, *Agents.*

Hongkong, Feb. 4, 1918. 104

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship "VAN WAERWYCK" having arrived from the above Ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 11th February, 1918, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th February, 1918, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN, *Agents.*

Hongkong, Feb. 4, 1918. 105

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "DEUCALION," are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 2nd February.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th February, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th February, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

Hongkong, Feb. 2, 1918.

THE NEW UTOPIA.

RECONSTRUCTING THE LAW COURTS.

[BY JUDGE PARRY IN THE "DAILY CHRONICLE."]

Is the Ministry of Reconstruction going to reconstruct the Law Courts and deal with questions of dilution and restriction of output in the two trade unions that protect the interests of the solicitors and the Bar? Legal reform is long overdue.

The old Utopians had no lawyers. They ignorantly regarded them "as a sort of people whose profession it is to disguise matters and to resist the law." Every Utopian was his own lawyer, and since they believed that laws were promulgated to this end that men might know their duty, they insisted that their Parliamentary draftsmen should express themselves in simple words used in their plainest and most obvious sense. The Minister of Reconstruction might consider whether some rule of that kind introduced into all our departments might not lead to business economy and an improvement in departmental syntax.

There will be no need to consider the subject of restoring pre-war conditions to the Bar and the solicitors, for their astute trade unions have never given up any ancient shop rule, however anti-social it might be. In the Vacation Court this very year a solicitor got up to consent to an injunction. Very properly, according to trade union rules, the judge would not allow it. In the same way as the plumber, when he has pulled out the bell-wire, leaves the job for a plasterer to come along days later and mend the wounded wall, so the solicitor endeavouring to nod his consent, was a legal plasterer's job, a thing as Dogberry Jr., has ruled "most tolerable, and not to be endured."

LEGAL ECONOMIES.

There are persons who might think that in war time money spent on purely ornamental counsel would be better saved, and that just as we are called upon to eat less bread we might also be exhorted to brief fewer counsel. A Labour friend of mine, who called my attention to the report of the Vacation case, suggested that during the war and for six months afterwards Boy Scouts or Girl Guides might be employed to consent to injunctions, thereby releasing grown men for some more national service. This is a wrong-headed way of looking at the matter. If only for the sake of public example, it is good that we should see the judges upholding the ancient right of a trade union to enforce the employment at trade rates of one of its members upon an unwilling citizen. The fact that it is unskilled work is obviously irrelevant. The real point is that it is work the trade union has a monopoly of doing. A man may do the work of nodding his consent himself, but if he employs another to do it for him he must employ a member of one particular union.

In the same way, it is good that the full number of judges should be kept up and paid by the State irrespective of the exact amount of work to be done, and it would never do, even in war time, to dilute the High Courts with existing judges who are paid smaller salaries, lest the public should fall into the error of believing that the difference of judicial calibre was not proportionally expressed in the rates of judicial pay. That might lead to many inconveniences.

The Minister of Reconstruction will have to consider, however, why the clerks in the County Courts of the country, who do the bulk of the legal clerical work of the country, have for years been underpaid and have never received the status of Civil Servants. These clerks, who have been refused a war bonus, find it difficult to understand why £10,000 can be spent on two judicial incomes when the necessary shillings are denied to them. The whole question of the position of County Court staffs will bring up for consideration other questions relating to overlapping jurisdictions and the necessity of a co-ordination of all the Courts and their management run on business lines. The Minister of Reconstruction will find that he has a big job on hand, and he will if he is a wise man, advise the setting up of a Ministry of Justice with power to control all legal affairs, which must be collected from the Home Office and the Board of Trade and the Duchy of Lancaster and other places, and put under one roof.

A MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

The idea of a Minister of Justice is no new one. It was explained to a House of Commons in 1848, and has remained the first remedy for our antique unbusiness-like legal system from that day forward. It is a commonplace of our methods of government that although we are peculiarly gifted in planning out schemes of wise reform, we are lacking in that beaverish industry that leads to actual reforms being made.

There is so much inarticulate work for a Minister of Justice to do that many would prefer to see a business man tackling it rather than a lawyer, but, on the sound ground that a poacher makes the best gamekeeper, I think a lawyer had better have the job. Large economies can rapidly be made by making all Courts part and parcel of the High Court, abolishing the Assizes, setting up District Courts in populous centres, and allotting the small work to inferior Courts and the bigger work to superior Courts. At the present day a County Court Judge may be listening to a bankruptcy motion involving £10,000 at the same time that a High Court Judge is wasting his wider learning on a trifling backyard slander. An obvious economy would be to remove the Workmen's Compensation Act litigation from the Courts. The Pension Minister has been able to set up a machinery to decide whether the unfitness of a soldier is attributable to or aggravated by military service, and he has not required the assistance of lawyers or law courts in construing the Royal Warrant. The business meaning of simple words like "arising out of and in the course of his employment" has always eluded the grasp of the legal mind, and a task that law courts have done badly might well be handed over to a more sympathetic administration.

Having eliminated the Workmen's Compensation business, which is obviously a Ministerial and not a judicial affair, the Courts would have time to try the divorce cases that are blocking the lists to-day, and the Minister of Justice could bring in a new Divorce Bill founded on Lord Gorell's Report on Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. The Commission sat for two years and reported in 1912. It was a grave scandal that nothing was done with it before the war; but serious indeed will be the responsibility of a Government which neglects this duty of human and social reconstruction, the plans of which have been so elaborately and wisely designed by the Divorce Commission.

There is no citizens' opposition to Divorce Reform. There is a small clerical opposition and a Bar Trade Union hostility to any form of dilution in Divorce. The clerical opposition has been considered and overruled. Every possible objection or taboo of religion or folk lore was respectfully listened to by the Commissioners. They heard any kind of divorce discourse on any subject at any distance from that subject; and listened to it all with a patience and courtesy that itself savours of the supernatural.

The only other opposition to Divorce Reform comes from a small section of the Bar which has the good fortune to have a kind of monopoly in divorce work in London. If, however, divorce jurisdiction was given to all county courts, provincial members of both the Solicitors' and the Bar Trade Unions would greatly benefit. Here the larger interests of the profession and the public do not clash, so the reform may be safely made.

Divorce Reform is a true measure of human reconstruction. Priests in their churches may shut their eyes to the degradation and misery of children, women and men under our present marriage laws, but ordinary citizens who know something of the lives of those who dwell in the mean streets, see this wretchedness, know, and have stated the remedy for it, and intend to bring it to an end.

That a chance of remedying human mistakes, restoring wrecked lives, and building up new homes can wait, whilst ecclesiastical scholars dispute over the construction of Greek and Hebrew texts is asking too much of human piety. Let our Minister of Reconstruction take up the matter boldly and without delay as a measure of moral sanitation intimately connected with the necessary output and up-bringing of new citizens.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr D. Abraham	Mr and Mrs J. J. Leitis
Mr E. W. Adams	Mr C. Little
Miss A. G. Anderson	Major and Mrs D. Lorimer
Mr Geo. S. Archbutt	Mr G. Ludin
Mrs Ashcroft	Major and Mrs D. Macdonald
Mr J. H. Baring	Judge & Mrs Mac. Mahon
Mrs Z. Baring	Mr and Mrs F. Maitland
Mr H. A. Baxter	Mr G. M. Malcolm
Capt. J. Baxter	Dr and Mrs O. Marriott
Mr E. L. Bayley	Mr G. H. May
Mrs E. R. Bellilios	Mr C. M. McInnes
Mr C. D. J. Bell	Mr and Mrs J. McIntosh
Mr J. P. de Berry	Mr J. H. McMichael
Mr H. E. Beyer	Mr J. Morecki
Mr R. J. Birbeck	Mrs C. E. Meyer
Mr J. D. Birrell	Mr A. Mirivitch
Mr H. Bock	Mr H. Molden
Mr C. O. Bohman	Mr A. B. Moulder
Mr and Mrs A. L. Bouet	Mr and Mrs F. Muller
Capt. & Mrs Branch	Mr J. S. Nicolson
Mrs Brand & family	Dr and Mrs G. Ozorio
Mr W. G. Browell	Mr and Mrs S. F. Phelps
Mr R. H. Brown	Mr M. Piastro
Mr and Mrs H. W. Buckland	Mr J. L. Plummer
Mr N. Burns	Mr A. C. Potosky
Mr L. A. Calderon	Mr W. J. Pringle
Mr R. V. Cameron	Mrs B. Pritchard and 2 sons
Mr & Mrs Carpmael	Mr B. Pujades
Miss Carpmael	Dr W. T. Quaife
Miss Cherney	Mr E. H. Ray
Mr C. E. Chubb	Miss F. Reay
Mr Thos. F. Cobb	Mr E. E. Reed
Mrs R. R. Plunkett-Cole	Mr D. Reichelman
Mr J. J. Coleman	Mr F. Reichelman
Mr J. H. Coote	Mr G. Risch
Mr and Mrs Cordley	Mr M. Rishovd
Mr J. D. Courtney	Mr D. Ritchie
Mr and Mrs Darby	Capt. A. Robinson
Mr and Mrs J. L. Davidson	Mr D. Rodrigues
Rev. and Mrs W. S. Davis and child	Miss Rolfe
Mr F. K. Dazaunay	Mr and Mrs W. K. Ross and family
Mr Droste	Mr G. W. Russell
Mr J. E. Edwards	Mr C. E. Seybt
Mr & Mrs Entricknap	Mrs H. Sheehan
Mme. E. Esault	Mr R. D. Sheldon
Mrs & Miss Fisher	Mr and Mrs Ed. Shellim and baby
Mr C. Fumagalli	Mr F. B. Simmons
Mr M. Gaujoin	Mrs M. Slade
Mr and Mrs H. Goldin	Mrs W. H. Sparke
Mrs S. Gössler	Mr A. W. P. Spiers
Mr V. Goulbourn	Mr J. Stalker
Mr and Mrs T. Gray	Mr A. W. van der Star
Mr J. R. Green	Mr H. F. Stoneham
Mr D. S. Gurthrie	Mr T. L. Perkins
Mr H. K. Hale	Mr and Mrs W. E. Roberts
Mr and Mrs Robt. Hall	Mr and Mrs H. Russell
Capt. T. P. Hall	Miss Skinner
Mrs S. S. Hamilton	Mr & Mrs A. Findlay
Mr and Mrs W. A. Hannibal	Mr Smith
Mr and Mrs H. R. Harling and child	Mr & Mrs V. Findlay
Mr G. Harper	Mr Smith
Mr A. Hicks	Mrs R. Sveen
Mr and Mrs Paul Hodgson	Mr and Mrs G. E. Wetton & children
Mr W. E. Hoogewerff	Mr W. B. Walters
Mr A. Shelton Hooper	Mrs J. Watson
Mr L. Hope	Mr P. P. Whitham
Mr D. J. van Houten	Mrs P. Whitham
Capt. and Mrs R. Innes	Mr S. T. Williamson
Mrs M. Jolley	Capt. and Mrs M. Wilson
Mr E. M. Joseph	Mr C. F. Wolsiffer
Mr L. G. Joseph	Mr G. G. Wood
Mr N. O. Kalpakdjian	Miss Wynne
Dr F. T. Keyt	
Capt. T. L. Larsen	
Mr W. D. Latimer	
Mr and Mrs C. Louritsen	
Mr A. H. Ley	
Mr Louis Lazard	

PEAK HOTEL.

Mr and Mrs Adams	Dr and Mrs Koch
Mr and Mrs D. R. Blair	Mr and Mrs G. P. Lammert & child
Mr and Mrs O. T. Breakspear	Mrs W. G. Litt
Mr and Mrs A. T. Carter	Capt. & Mrs H. M. Cameron-Macaulay
Mr and Mrs H. A. Cartwright	Mr and Mrs C. D. McLachlan
Mr & Mrs F. W. Cary	Mr and Mrs G. F. Nightingale
Mr and Mrs F. B. L. Dowbiggin	Mr T. L. Perkins
Mr and Mrs J. T. Douglas	Mr and Mrs W. E. Roberts
Mr S. Evans	Mr and Mrs H. Russell
Mr Denman Fuller	Miss Skinner
Mrs Garlick	Mr & Mrs A. Findlay
Mr and Mrs B. A. Hale	Mr Smith
Mr and Mrs H. B. Harling & child	Mr & Mrs V. Findlay
Mr and Mrs J. C. Harley	Mr Smith
Mr V. B. Johnson	Mrs R. Sveen
Mr & Mrs Jouckhoff	Mr and Mrs G. E. Wetton & children

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling £1,500,000 @2/- = $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell,—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.—Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq. | C. S. Gabbay, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale,
G. T. M. Elkins, Esq. | E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 12, 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1916. 517

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

No. 7 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, Oct. 8, 1917.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs R. Almond	Mr C. D. Kincaid
Dr and Mrs Asger and son	Mrs B. Legge
Mr G. Bannerman	Mrs Lishman
Mr W. Budge	Mr R. Masterman
Mr E. A. Burbury	Mr R. Matsuo
Mr and Mrs T. S. Cheng	Mr & Mrs McAinsh
Mr E. Colebrook	Mrs McGee
Mr D. Corcoran	Mr H. M. McTavish
Mr J. Crookston	Mr W. Morley
Miss Crookston	Mr E. A. Neilson
Mrs T. B. Culhane	Mrs W. C. Phearmord
Mr R. A. Donaldson	Mr and Mrs G. E. Richardson
Mr Finlayson	Mr K. Sadamatsu
Mr C. Fritz	Mr H. M. Sherwin
Mr E. J. Giles	Mr E. M. Sleigh
Mr J. C. Gilling	Mr T. Smith
Mr and Mrs Gregory	Mrs Stewart and children
Mr & Mrs Hammes and children	Mrs Stubbings and daughter
Mr G. B. Haywood	Capt. & Mrs Swain
Mr A. W. T. Hoy	Miss Thompson
Mr J. Irwin	Mr & A. L. Todt
Mr and Mrs Wm. Jackson	Mr and Mrs Underwood
Mr B. James	Mr T. Underwood
Mrs L. Killoe and child	Mr and Mrs J. W. White

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, Y.D.

PARADES.

THURSDAY, 7th instant.

Right and Left Half Companies. All Officers and N.C. Os. Musketry instruction at H.K.D.C. Headquarters at 5.15

FRIDAY, 8th instant.—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Full Parade at Belchers Battery.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Full Parade at Belchers Battery.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

1st to 8th February.

E. L. Manning nightly at Belchers and Lyeemun. Parades as per Rosters posted at Headquarters.

Engine drivers 6 p.m.

Electricians at 6.15 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Marley, Lyeemun, 2nd Lieut. Hill, Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Brown.

MUSKETRY.

Men as detailed by the Company Sergt. Major, will fire at King's Park Range on Sunday, 3rd February at 9 a.m. Dress: Drill order, with sidearms, pouches and 20 rounds ammunition.

Detail of duties at Lyeemun from 1st to 16th February, is posted at Headquarters.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

"B" Company.

THURSDAY, 7th inst:—

4.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon, Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14, and 19, at King's Park Range. Dress: drill order with pouches.

FRIDAY, 8th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons, on Cricket Ground. Platoon Drill. Dress: Drill order.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Dress for all parades clean fatigue and puttes.

WEDNESDAY, 5th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Drill at Headquarters Nos. 3 and 5 guns only.

THURSDAY, 7th instant:—

5.15 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend. Ptes. Field, Irvine, Logan, McKerns, Pinguet, and Stapleton.

FRIDAY, 8th instant:—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3. Practices 13, 14 and 19 at King's Park Range. Dress. Drill order with pouches.

MOUNTED SECTION.

WEDNESDAY, 6th instant.—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 13, 14 and 19, at King's Park Range. Dress, drill order with pouches.

THURSDAY, 7th instant:—

5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables Dress order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

WEDNESDAY, 6th instant:—

5.15 p.m.—"B" Class Signallers.—Instruction under Sergt. Mitchelmore at Defence Corps Headquarters. (Dress Clean Fatigue).

Note:—Sergt. Merryfield, R.G.A. will attend all these Signalling Parades.

FRIDAY, 8th instant:—

5.15 p.m.—Musketry Instruction.—All signallers who have not passed the Musketry tests (T.E.T.) parade under C. S. M. Blair, Happy Valley (Drill order).

SECRETS.

FRIDAY, 8th instant.—

5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, on Murray Parade Ground. Musketry instruction. Dress, Drill order with pouches, Sergt. Oxberry and Corpl. Grimes will attend.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard.

WEDNESDAY, 6th inst:—

5.15 Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Gun Club Hill.

5.30 p.m. Band practice at Headquarters.

6.30 p.m. Gymnasium at St. Andrew's Church Hall.

G. E. STEWART,
Captain,
Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

NEW WAR POEM BY KIPLING.

The Christmas number of "Land and Water," which contains much excellent reading, includes a poem by Kipling, which will take its place among the finest examples of his work. It is called "The Holy War," and has for its text the following from Bunyan's "Holy War":—

"For here lay the excellent wisdom of him that built Mansoul, that the walls could never be broken down nor hurt by the most mighty adverse potentate unless the townsmen gave consent thereto."

We quote the following verses:—

A tinker out of Bedford,
A vagrant oft in quod,
A private under Fairfax,
A minister of God,
Two hundred years and thirty
Ere Armageddon came
His single hand portrayed it,
And Bunyan was his name!

He mapped, for those who follow,
The world in which we are—
"The famous town of Mansoul"
That takes the Holy War,
Her true and traitor people,
The gates along her wall,
From Eye Gate unto Feel Gate,
John Bunyan showed them all.

* * * *

Likewise the Lords of Looseness,
That hamper faith and works,
The Perseverance-Doubters,
The Present-Comfort shirks,
And brittle intellectuals,
Who crack beneath a strain—
John Bunyan met that helpful set
In Charles the Second's reign.

* * * *

Now he hath left his quarters,
In Bunhill Fields to lie,
The wisdom that he taught us
Is proven prophecy.
One watch-word through our armies
One answer from our lands—
"No dealings with Diabolus
As long as Mansoul stands!"

The poem is framed with a fine illustration by Mr. Edmund J. Sullivan.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	5.00 P.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. & 3 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samsui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5 P.M. Letters 6 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.60 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For	Week-Days		Sundays & Holidays	
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	
Kaukong	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	
		Except Saturdays.		

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, February 5, 1918.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	2/11⅞
,, On demand	2/11⅞
,, 30 days' sight	3/-
,, 4 months' sight	3/-¼
Credits, 4 months' sight	3/1
Documentary, 4 months' sight	3/1⅛
On Paris—	
On demand	406½
Credits, 4 months' sight	421
On New York—	
On demand	71½
Credits, 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay—	
Wire	—
On demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire	—
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand	125
On Manila—	
On demand	142
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
20 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand	137½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	42.20
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$6.60
Silver (per oz.)	42½d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	24⅞ p. nom.
Chinese Copper Cash	¼ pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	¼ pm.
Rate of Native Interest	7—9 per m.
Chinese Sub. Coin	7⅞ dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

Temperature.

Hongkong, February 5, 1918.

BAROMETER	9 A.M.	29.85
Do.	1 P.M.	29.80
Do.	4 P.M.	29.79
THERMOMETER	9 A.M.	63
Do.	1 P.M.	65
Do.	4 P.M.	65
Do.	(Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	59
Do.	(Wet bulb) 1 P.M.	61
Do.	(Wet bulb) 4 P.M.	61
Do.	Maximum	65
Do.	Minimum (over night)	60

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

		Cts.
Beef Sirloin,—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	24
,, Prime Cut	,,	24
,, Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	,,	23
,, Roast,—Shiu	,,	24
,, Breast,—Ngau Nam	,,	20
,, Soup,—Tong Yuk	,,	20
,, Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	,,	24
,, Steak Sirloin,—Ngau Lan	,,	30
,, Sausages,—Ngau Cheung No. 1	,,	26
Bullock's Brains,—Ngau No per set		10
,, Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each	50
,, Tongue, corned,—Ham Ngau Li	each	60 cents
,, Head,—Ngau Tau	each	100
,, Heart,—Ngau Sam	lb.	13
,, Hump, Salt—Ngau Kiu	,,	20
,, Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each	10
,, Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	,,	10
,, Tail,—Ngau Mei	,,	20
,, Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
,, Tripe (undressed), Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head and Feet,—Ngau-tsai-tau-keuk	set	$1.00
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	26
,, Leg,—Yeung Pei	,,	26
,, Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	,,	24
,, Saddle,—Yeung On Yuk	,,	16
Pig's Chitlings,—Chu Chong per set		25
,, Brains,—Chu No per set		22
,, Feet,—Chu Keuk	lb.	15
,, Fry,—Chu Chap	,,	15
,, Head,—Chu Tau	,,	20
,, Heart,—Chu Sam	each	10
,, Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	each	10
,, Liver,—Chu Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	,,	25
,, Leg,—Chu Pei	,,	28
,, Loin,—Chu Hau Tun	,,	28
,, Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	,,	21
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
,, Heart,—Yeung Sam	each	8
,, Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	each	12
,, Liver,—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order,—Chu Tsai	,,	25
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	,,	20
,, Mutton,—Shang Yeung You	,,	26
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	,,	20
,, Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung No. 1	lb.	20
Lard,—Chu Yau	lb.	—

Fish.

		Cts.
Barbel,—Ha Yu	lb.	16
Bream,—Fin Yu	,,	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish.—Hoi Sin Yu	,,	18
Carp,—Li Yu	,,	16
Catfish,—Chik Yu	,,	12
Codfish,—Mun Yu	,,	20
Crabs,—Hai	,,	23
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	,,	16
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	,,	23
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	,,	10
Dog Fish,—Tit To Sha	,,	10
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	,,	16
,, Fresh water,—Tam Shui Yu	,,	20
,, Yellow,—Wong Sin	,,	26
Frogs,—Tin Kai	,,	32
Garoupa,—Shek Pan	,,	40
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	,,	18
Herrings,—Tso Pak	,,	22
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	,,	18
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	,,	22
Loach,—Wu Yu	,,	22
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	,,	32
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	,,	20
Monk Fish,—Moug Yu	,,	32
Mullet,—Tsai Yu	,,	18
Oysters,—Shang Ho	,,	18
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	,,	14
Perch,—Tau Lo	,,	20
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong	,,	16
Plaice,—Pan Yu	,,	28
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chung	,,	26
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chung	,,	36
Prawns,—Ming Ha	,,	36
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha	,,	10
Rock Fish,—Shek Kau Kung	,,	13
Roach,—Chun Yu	,,	22
Salmon,—Ma Yu	,,	36
Shark,—Sha Yu	,,	8
Skate,—Po Yu	,,	10
Shrimps,—Ha	,,	26
Snapper,—Lap Yu	,,	32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	,,	28
Tench,—Wan Yu	,,	22
Turbot,—Tso Han Yu	,,	18
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu	,,	40

Poultry.

		Cts.
Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb.	40
Capons, Small,—Siu Kai	,,	28
Capons, Large,—Siu Kai	,,	28
Duck,—Ap	,,	22
Doves,—Pau Kau	each	12
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tau (cooking) per doz.		18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tau (fresh) per doz.		25
Fowls, Native,—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	28
Geese,—Ngo	,,	34
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	,,	30
,, Hoihow,—Hoi Hau Pak Kap	each	23
Turkeys, Cock,—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Turkeys, Hen,—Fo Kai Na	,,	58
Snipe,—Sha Tsui	each	33
Pheasant,—Shan Kai	,,	—
Quail,—Om Chun	,,	—
Partridges,—Cha Ku	,,	—

FRUITS

		Cts.
Almonds,—Hang Yau	lb.	35
Apples, (California),—Kam Shan Ping Ko	,,	24
Bananas, (bride's), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	,,	4
Carambola,—Yeung To	,,	12
Cocoanuts,—Y Tao	each	10
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	lb.	7
Lemons, America,—Kam Shan Ling Mung	8 each	
Lichees, Dried, (small stone).—Lai Chi Kon	lb.	25
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Chang	,,	—
Oranges, (Canton),	,,	—
Pears, (Canton), cooking,—Sha Li	,,	18
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	,,	10
Persimmons, Large,—Hung Tao	,,	12
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	,,	03
Pumelo, Siam,—Tsim Lo Yau	each	12
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb.	14
Grapes,—Po Tai Tao	,,	25

Vegetables, &c.

		Cts.
Artichokes,—Ah Chi Cheuk	each	—
Beans, Sprout,—Ngo Tsoi	lb.	4
,, Long,—Tau Kok	,,	8
Beet Root,—Hung Tsoi Tau	,,	8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	,,	—
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yun Kwa	,,	5
,, Red,—Hung Ke	,,	5
Cabbage Chinese, (common),—Kai Tsoi	,,	6
,, Shanghai,—Ye Tsoi	,,	12
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	,,	—
Cauliflower (Large),—Ye Tosi Fa	each	—
,, (Medium), ,,	,,	—
,, (Small), ,,	,,	—
Carrots,—Kam Shun	lb.	6
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsoi	,,	10
Chillies, Dried,—Kon Lat Chiu	,,	25
,, Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	,,	10
,, Green,—Ching Lat Chiu	,,	8
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	lb.	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic,—Suan Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	,,	7
Ginger, old,—Lo Keung	,,	10
Horseradish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	,,	45
Indian Corn,—Shuk Mai	each	06
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsoi	each	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	6
,, Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	,,	10
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Tao Ku	lb.	—
Okroes	lb.	10
Onions, Bombay,—Yeung Chung Tau	lb.	6
Onions, Green,—Shang Chung	lb.	4
Onions, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chung Tau	,,	6
Parsley,—Kun Tsai	,,	60
Potato, Sweet,—Fan Shu	,,	3
,, Japanese,—Yat Pun Shu Tsai	lb.	3
,, American,—Fa Kai Shu Tsai	lb.	8
Pumpkin,—Tung Kwa	lb.	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	,,	6
Rhubarb (Fresh),—Tai Wong	,,	—
Shallots,—Kong Chong Tau	,,	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsoi	,,	4
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke	,,	7
Taros,—Wu Tau	,,	6
Turnips, Punti, (Long),—Lo Pak	,,	4
Vegetable Marrow,—Tait Kwa	,,	4
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsoi	,,	15
,, Lily root,—Lin Ngau	,,	6
Yams,—Tai Shu	,,	6

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1909-6.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 1 inches to the height given in the table.

February 6th to 12th, 1918.

Date	Day	High Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height
Wed. 6	10	5.43	feet 2.1	9.0	feet 2.7
		4.24 a	2.4	3.24	1.6
Thur. 7	10	No interior		9.41	2.0
		5.17	2.2	1.0	1.1
	11	6.12 a	2.3	10.42	1.4
Fri. 8	11	6.12	2.3	11.42	1.3
		7.22 a	2.4	3.21	1.3
Sat. 9	12	6.3	2.4	12.42	1.3
		8.16 a	2.6	4.42 a	2.2
Sun. 10	12	7.0	2.6	1.43	1.2
		9.6 a	2.8	5.36 a	2.2
Mon. 11	13	7.54	2.8	2.37	1.1
		10.14 a	2.9	6.9	2.2
Tue. 12	13	8.48	2.9	3.31 a	1.1

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 8 P.M.	One date at 8 a.m.	On date at 8 p.m.
Barometer	29.10	29.80	29.85
Temperature	64	59	63
Humidity	76	93	85
Direction of Wind	E	NE	E
Force	4	3	2
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest and Lowest Temperature on the 5th—Lowest 48 and Highest Temperature on the 5th—Highest 65.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 5, 1918.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 5d. 12h. 17m.—No returns from Japan and Wladivostock. Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting; it is probably highest over the Sea of Japan, the anticyclone having moved eastward. The depression remains over Indo-China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.02 inch, against an average of 1.77 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 6th February:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. winds, moderate to light; fine generally, fog or mist.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FEBRUARY 5, 1918.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Wl'ostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Memuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.21	34	90	—	0	o
Hankow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinkiang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	,,	30.06	45	94	NNE	1	o
Gutzlaff	,,	30.00	44	86	NE	2	o
Sharp Pk	,,	29.84	56	94	—	0	o
Amoy	,,	29.91	54	94	SE	2	o
Swatow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	—	55	96	WNW	4	r
Taichu	,,	29.89	52	—	—	0	b
Tainan	,,	29.87	57	—	N	4	b
Koshun	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadores	,,	29.89	59	—	NE	4	o
Canton	6 a.	29.91	61	94	ESE	1	o
Hongkong	,,	29.89	59	93	ESE	3	o
Gap Rock	,,	29.88	—	—	E	4	o
Macao	,,	29.86	59	93	SE	1	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.80	61	96	E	4	r
Tourane	,,	29.79	68	—	SW	5	o
C. St. James	,,	29.82	72	—	NE	4	o
Aparri	6 a.	29.81	72	94	—	0	o
Dagupan	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	,,	29.80	70	96	ENE	1	o
Legaspi	,,	29.80	72	98	—	0	o
Tacloban	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	,,	29.80	72	96	—	0	o
Surigao	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	29.88	73	—	E	4	r
Labuan	6 a.	29.78	76	93	—	0	b

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 5, 1918.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wet.

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

SHARE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 5TH, 1918.

Stock and paid up Value.	Quotes 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approximate Return based on last year's div.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shai $125	$655 b.	Final of £2-3/- & bonus of £1 at Ex. 3/- s/c 1917	8 p.c.
MARINE INSURANCES.			
Canton $ 50	$300	$7 final making $25 s/c 1915 and Interim of $18 s/c 1916	7½ p.c.
North China £25	T. 115 b.	Final dividend of 15 % making 30 % for 1916	5½ p.c.
Chinese $100	$753 b.	Final of $20 and bonus of $10 s/c 1915 and Interim of $30 s/c 1916	7½ p.c.
Yangtsze $ 50	$305 ex. 73	Final of $15 making $21 for 1915 and special of $3 on account 1918	11 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.			
China Fire $ 20	$127 b.	$7 and bonus $2 for 1915	7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire $ 50	$310	$37 for 1915	8½ p.c.
SHIPPING.			
Douglas Steamships $50	$75	Final of $5 s/c 1916-1917	13½ p.c.
Steamboats $ 15	$16.50 s.	$1.25 for 1916	6½ p.c.
Indo-Chinas— (Preferred) £25	$32½ b.	Int. of 3/- s/c 1915	6 p.c.
(Deferred) £25	$16½ b.	Int. of 3/- s/c 1917	19 p.c.
"Shell" Transports	£1	12/- 0/- final making 7/- s/c 1916 free of income tax Coupon 28	5½ p.c.
"Star Ferry" $ 10	$23½	$1.80 div. and 30 cents to bonus for year ending 30-4-17	7½ p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars $100	$90	$12 for 1916	14½ p.c.
Malabon Sugars £. 30	$34 s.	P. 5 for 1916	15½ p.c.
MINING.			
Kailans £1	8/- b.	Int. div. of 1/- free of income tax, making 10% s/c 1916-1917 coupon No. 9	7 p.c.
Langkas rdrs. 10	T. 14½	Tls. 1 for 1916	8½ p.c.
Raubs £1	$2½ b.		—
Tronoh Mines £1	30/- s.	1/- interim making 4/- s/c 1916	15 p.c.
Ural Caspians £1	22/- s.	3 % for 1915	—
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.			
Kowloon Wharves $ 50	$96 s.	$5 div. and $4 bonus making $10 s/c 1917	10 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks $	$129 s.	Interim of $2½ s/c 1917	3½ p.c.
Shanghai Docks $ 10	T. 30½ b.	Tls. 2 for year ending 30-4-17	12 p.c.
HOTELS LANDS AND BUILDINGS.			
Hongkong Hotels $ 5	$90 b.	$3 s/c half year ended 30-6-17	6½ p.c.
Central Estates $100	$90 x. d.	$7 s/c 1917	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Lands $100	$36½	Final of $3½ making $7 s/c 1917	7½ p.c.
Humphreys Estates $ 10	$5 b.	30 cents for 1916	8½ p.c.
Kowloon Lands $ 30	$30	$2 for 1916	6½ p.c.
West Points $ 50	$31	Final of $3 making $6 s/c 1917	7½ p.c.
Shanghai Lands T. 50	T. 72½	5 % s/c half year 30-6-17	7½ p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos T. 50	T. 170	Tls. 20 for year ending 31-10-17	5½ p.c.
Shanghai Cottons T. 50	T. 125 b.	Tls. 6 div. s/c year ended 30-6-17	5 p.c.
Kung Yik T. 10	T. 14.10 b.	Tls. 2 for 1917	12 p.c.
Yangtzepoos T. 5	T. 3.10 b.	$1.25 s/c 1917	—
Orientals	T. 40½		—
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneos 12	$93½ b.	60 cts. for 1918	8½ p.c.
Light & Powers $ 5	$4	5 p.c. for year ending 31-3-06	—
China-Providents $ 10	$7½ b.	70 cents for 1916	9½ p.c.
Dairy Farms $ 5	$30 s.	$2 for year ending 31-7-17	13 p.c.
Green Islands $ 5	$7½ b. 7.90 s.	80 cents for 1916	11½ p.c.
Hongkong Electrics $ 10	$48 b.	$2½ s/c 1916/17 Bonus 75 cents	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Ices $ 25	$190 b.	$2 interim s/c 1917	7½ p.c.
Hongkong Ropes $ 10	$28 b.	$1 interim s/c 1917	10 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways	$61 b.	Interim of 2 % s/c 1917	8½ p.c.
H.K. Steel Foundry	$10	$1 s/c year 31-6-17	10 p.c.
Peak Tramways $ 10	$8.50 s.	7 % for 1916/1917	7½ p.c.
do. (new) $ 10	90 cents s.		
Steam Laundry $ 5	$4	35 cents for year 31-5-17	11½ p.c.
Cafon Waterboats $ 5	$12½	$12½ % s/c 1917	0 p.c.
Watsons $10	$5½	10 cents for 1916	10 p.c.
William Powell $7	$6 b.	60 cents for 1915/1916	—

s.—sellers, ex.—sales b.—buyers.

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